The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Continuation of the Debate on the Alabama Claims.

Comprehensive Plan of Reform for Ireland.

Parliamentary Inquiry into the Clerkenwell Explosion.

Ministerial Crisis in Turkey---A New Cabinet Formed.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Continuation of the Speech of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.

[The following is the continuation of Mr. FIELD's report of the *Alabama* debate, which was interrupted yesterday morning:]

Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE went on to say: "Mr. ADAMS writing to Mr. SEWARD, July 12, 1866, speaking of his first interview with Lord STANLEY, says:

"His Lordship, welcoming me, remarked that he presumed his sentiments toward the United States had been long well known to me. He had always favored the cultivation of friendly relations with us, and it had been a cause of regret that they should have been at all endangered during the late struggle by ill-considered speeches made in Parliament." [Hear and a laugh.]

The apology thus given was certainly needed on behalf of some of the noble Lord's colleagues, and he could only wish, looking back at the four years of the war, that the noble Lord had even occasionally used his great influence by speaking out his own views to remedy the harm caused by such mischievous speeches. The American claims, which had been dormant for more than a year, were again renewed in August, 1866. This time the question of recognition, instead of being treated as a collateral and apparently unimportant matter, now became the main subject of complaint. Mr. SEWARD's letter on reopening the discussion was mainly occupied with it, and he treated the question of the maintenance of our neutrality as one of really subordinate nature. He said, August 27, 1866:

"Without descending on this occasion so far as to insist as we always have insisted, that there was a deficiency of energy in the maintenance of neutrality, you may remind Lord STANLEY that in the view which we have taken of the subject, the misconduct of the aggressors was a direct and legitimate part of belligerency, against which we have protested; and that the failure of Her Majesty's Government to prevent and counteract the aggressions of British subjects was equally traceable to the same unfortunate cause."

The noble Lord, in a dispatch to Sir F. BRUCE three months afterward, answered Mr. SEWARD. He met his argument strongly, and denied that recognition had been premature, and repudiated all liability for it. At the same time he offered arbitration upon the other questions which had hitherto been in dispute. Lord STANLEY writing to Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, says, on the other hand they are fully alive to the inconvenience which arises from the existence of unsettled claims of this character between two powerful and friendly Governments. They would be glad to settle this question if they could do so consistently with justice and national self-respect. With this view, they will not be disinclined to adopt the principle of arbitration, provided that a fitting arbitrator can be found, and that an agreement can be come to as to the points to which an arbitration shall apply. Mr. SEWARD accepted the proposal, and writing to Mr. ADAMS on the 11th of January, he said: "If Her Majesty's Government, for reasons satisfactory to them, should prefer the remedy of arbitration, the United States would expect to refer the whole controversy, first, as it is found in the correspondence which has taken place between the two governments, with such further evidence and argument as either side may desire, without imposing restrictions, conditions or limitation upon the umpire, and without waiving any principle or argument on either side."

Lord STANLEY, writing to Sir F. BRUCE on the 9th of March, 1867, said: "To such an extensive and unlimited reference, Her Majesty's Government cannot consent, for this reason, among others, that it would admit, and indeed compel the submission to, the arbitration of the very question which I have already said they cannot agree to submit. The real matter in issue between the two Governments, when kept apart from collateral considerations, is whether in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and by those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good either in whole or in part the loss of American citizens."

The answer made by Mr. SEWARD to this dispatch was unfortunately not given in full in the papers before the House, but it was printed at length in America. There was a reference to it in the letter written by the noble Lord to Sir F. BRUCE. It was dated the 12th of August, 1867.

[This is all we have received up to the hour of going to press.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

Irish Reform—The New Policy to be Inaugurated.

LONDON, Monday, March 9.

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial on the subject of Irish reform, says the plan which will be pursued by the new Government under Mr. DISRAELI in regard to Ireland is as follows:

First—The consideration of the Church question will be put off until the Commission on the Irish Church Establishment, already appointed, shall have made their report. Second—Another commission will be appointed to inquire into the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland. Third—A charter will be granted for a new Roman Catholic University. Fourth—The Irish railways are to be subsidized by the Government.

Inquiry into the Clerkenwell Prison Explosion—The Seizure of the Ship Lizzie Line.

LONDON, Monday, March 9.

In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. J. HARVEY LEWIS, Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, the Home Secretary, stated that the police had been previously informed of the plot for blowing up one of the walls of the Clerkenwell Prison, and effecting the release of the Fenian prisoners. Their informer, who was within the prison, was to give them notice when the conspirators approached to light the fuse, by throwing a white ball over the wall, whereupon the police were to seize the guilty parties. On the night before the explosion a cask of powder was seen in the street; but, as no attempt was made to blow up the wall that night, the preconcerted signal was not given; the powder was allowed to remain, and no arrests were made. The police supposed that the execution of the plot was postponed to the following evening, and were off their guard when the explosion took place unexpectedly during the day.

Lord STANLEY informed the House that an exhaustive investigation had been ordered in the case of the vessel *Lizzie Line*, seized in the Chesapeake.

Baron GIFFORD has been appointed Vice-Chancellor.

Fenians Discharged from Custody.

DUBLIN, Monday, March 9.

Messrs. FITZGERALD, DOHENY and MACARTHY, arrested for seditious conduct, have been discharged from custody.

Mr. W. JOHNSON, the Orange Secretary, refuses to accept the offer of release from his sentence of imprisonment on the terms proposed by the Lord Lieutenant.

FRANCE.

The Press Bill Adopted—The Ministerial Budget.

PARIS, Monday, March 9—Evening.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the debate on the bill for the regulation of the public Press closed, and the bill, as from time to time amended, was passed with remarkable unanimity, the vote standing 242 affirmative to one negative.

The Ministerial Budget for the ensuing fiscal year ending in 1869 was laid before the Corps Legislatif to-day. The following are the totals of receipts and expenditures as estimated by M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finance:

Receipts from ordinary sources	1,699,000,000 francs.
Receipts from extraordinary sources	93,000,000 francs.
Total estimated receipts	1,792,000,000 francs.
Expenditures ordinary	1,627,000,000 francs.
Expenditures extraordinary	184,000,000 francs.
Total estimated expenditures	1,811,000,000 francs.

ABYSSINIA.

Unreliability of the News.

LONDON, Monday, March 9.

The *Post* says much of the news from Abyssinia sent through the telegraph by special correspondents has proved untrue, and all reports from such sources should be regarded with distrust.

TURKEY.

Change in the Turkish Cabinet—A New One Formed.

LONDON, Monday, March 9.

There has been a general change in the Turkish Cabinet. All the Ministers have resigned except the Grand Vizier, MEHMED EMIN. ALI PASHA and others have been appointed to succeed them.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Mr. Burlingame's Secretary of Legation.

LONDON, Monday, March 9.

Mr. J. MCLEARY BROWN left the British Legation in China, and was accredited to act as Secretary of Legation to Mr. BURLINGAME, on his mission for the Chinese Government, with the full consent of the British Ambassador at Pekin, who indorsed his credentials.

MEXICO.

Trial of the Conspirators—The Plan to Assassinate the Juarez Cabinet.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 8.

The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz. The trials of the persons alleged to have been engaged in the late conspiracy to overthrow the Juarez Government are progressing. The plan of the Mexicans was to assassinate the members of the Juarez Cabinet, overcome the regiment stationed at the Palace, rob the Treasury, and indulge in scenes of rapine and murder.

Troops have been dispatched to quell the revolution at Mazatlan.

The affairs of Messrs. CORLISS & Co., the New-York agents for the Mexican loan, have been satisfactorily settled by Mr. TIFFT. He is a passenger on the steamer, and will sail for New-York on Tuesday next.

Everything is quiet in the Mexican Republic.

The Maine Municipal Election.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, March 9.

The city election to-day resulted in the choice of A. D. MANSON, Republican, for Mayor, by a vote of 1,715 to 1,807—a Republican gain of 157 from last Fall.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, March 9.

The Democrats and Anti-Prohibitory Liquor law men to-day elected DANIEL WILLIAMS Mayor by 58 majority. The vote was the largest ever cast. The Republicans have four out of the seven Aldermen. The Prohibitory Liquor law men have a majority in the Common Council.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, March 9.

At the municipal election to-day AXIL HAYFORD, Republican, was elected Mayor by 130 majority. Both branches of the City Government are Republican. The vote was the largest ever polled here.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Monday, March 9.

FERGUSON HAINES, Democrat, was reëlected Mayor of this City to-day by 175 majority. The Democrats carry five out of the seven wards.

The Elections in Tennessee—Homicide—Prospects of the Wheat Crop.

NASHVILLE, Monday, March 9.

The proposition to subscribe stock to the Nashville and Pacific Railroad was defeated at the Saturday election. It was carried in Wilson County. The Radical ticket is reported defeated. In Williamson and Murfreesboro the Radical ticket, including three negroes, was elected.

JAMES BRITH was shot and killed near Waverley, Tenn., a few days ago, by an unknown party.

The wheat crop of Middle Tennessee promises to be very fine.

Prize Fighting in the West—McCool, Allen and Coburn.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 9.

The following card appears in this morning papers:

Having been advised by a number of my warmest friends, that it would be injudicious for me to enter the prize ring previous to the consummation of the match with JOE COBURN for the championship; in justice to them, I must decline fighting until after that event. But if Mr. ALLEN, of England, who is at present in the city, and who has done considerable "mouth bragging," is really desirous to meet me in a square stand up fight, according to the new rules of the London prize ring, I am ready to make a match with him for $2,500 a side, or as much more as he may please to name; the fight to take place within fifty miles of St. Louis, sixty or ninety days after the fight with JOE COBURN. As I always mean business, I will deposit $500 forfeit at the Broad Gauge Saloon, Chestnut-street, at 10 o'clock Monday morning, March 9. As soon as this sum is covered, I will meet Mr. ALLEN and sign the necessary papers.

(Signed) MIKE McCOOL, Champion of America.

The matter stands as follows: McCOOLE, this morning, deposited in the hands of the proprietor of the Broad Gauge saloon $500, the first deposit in the match under the challenge telegraphed this morning. ALLEN says he is waiting to see if McCOOLE's friends will put up a second deposit of $350 in the match made Saturday night. If they fail he will claim forfeit, and be willing to accept McCOOLE's challenge for the match for $2,500 a side, sixty or ninety days after the fight with COBURN, the mill to be fought within fifty miles of Cincinnati, instead of St. Louis. He claims it has been his intention to fight the winner of the Championship for $2,500 or $5,000, and his determination is still fixed in that regard. Many rumors have been in circulation during the day, and much excitement existed among the parties interested; but the above is believed to be a fair statement.

WHISKY RIOTS.

The Whisky Riots in Tennessee—Troops Sent to Assist the Revenue Collector—Two Soldiers Killed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, March 9.

I telegraphed you a few days since that three men had been killed by the illicit distillers in Claiborne County. The murdered men were assisting the Revenue officers in the seizure of illicit distilleries, and were killed by the rioters, who made an attempt to rescue the property seized.

Subsequently Collector ABERNETHY, accompanied by Marshal LUSK and a company of cavalry, left for the scene of the disturbance, for the purpose of dispersing the rioters, arresting the distillers and seizing the stills. I now have the report that in another fracas which has taken place two of the soldiers have been killed. Their names are not given, and the details of the riot have not reached me yet.

This is the same locality where the whisky men recently captured the Collector and his assistants and held them in custody until they paid several hundred dollars ransom. They are determined to pay no revenue, and say they will forcibly resist any force sent to seize their stills and stock.

The latest returns from the county elections show increased majorities for nearly all of the Radical Republican candidates.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, March 9.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue received a letter to-day from Collector ABERNETHY, of the Second Collection District of Tennessee, dated at Knoxville, the 6th inst., reporting the arrival of the cavalry intended to coöperate with him in the suppression of illicit distilleries. The Collector also states that the desperadoes in Claiborne County, on hearing of the determination on the part of the officers to bring them to justice, are reported to have formed themselves into companies for resistance. Thirty-one men and one commissioned officer were to leave for the field of operations on the afternoon of the 6th of March.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, March 9.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day passed the Article on Education through its third reading, opening the doors of the University and the public schools, without distinction of color, to all, and compelling the attendance of all children for sixteen months upon the public schools, when unable to be educated otherwise. An ordinance also passed its third reading, incorporating the Northwestern Railroad Company, and authorizing it to build a railroad from High Point to the Virginia Line, *via* Salem, Mount Airey, &c.

A Committee was appointed to investigate the validity of the Constitution and ordinances signed by President COWLES, he being not a registered voter.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Monday March 9.

The Convention to-day adopted an ordinance compelling all who voted for the Constitution to support the regular nominees of the party.

The Convention refused to adopt the report of the Committee on Franchise, which provides that after 1875 every person coming of age shall be compelled to read and write. They agreed, however, that no person now disqualified shall hold office, and that the Legislature shall not remove disability.

A number of negroes have been nominated for office. There is much excitement in the Convention over the candidates of both colors.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, March 9.

The Convention to-day adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary to inquire by telegraph of Gen. GILLEN when the order enforcing the payment of the tax to meet the expenses of the Convention will be promulgated. An official reply says the order will be issued to-morrow.

The report of the Committee on Public Education was taken up, and six sections were adopted. To the fifth section, which provides that a school shall be maintained in each school district at least four months in each year, amendments to compel attendance, to provide separate schools for whites and blacks, and to say "schools shall be maintained," instead of "a school," were lost.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Monday, March 9.

The Convention to-day adopted, by a vote of 78 to 46, a resolution requiring voters on the question of ratification, to swear that they have not attempted to dissuade any one from voting on that subject.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 9.

The Convention to-day elected a Board of Registers, and then adjourned, subject to the call of a quorum of its members.

The Convention has been in session eighty-one days.

An effort was made to reconsider the resolution adopted Saturday, discontinuing the pay after that day, but failed.

A Double Murder in Indiana—Arrest of the Murderer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, March 9.

A horrible double murder was committed at Anderson, Ind., on Saturday afternoon. The murderer, GEORGE STOTLER, went to the house of a man named EISNAGLE, and requested the loan of a horse to attend a funeral. Being refused, he swore vengeance against the family, but went away. Some time during the evening he returned, and commenced abusing the family, and was ordered to leave the house, which he refused. Mr. EISNAGLE's sons, aged respectively sixteen and nineteen, undertook to eject him from the house, when a scuffle ensued, during which STOTLER drew a pocket-knife and stabbed WILLIAM four times, penetrating the heart and killing him instantly. He then caught ISAAC, and threw him on a bed and stabbed him in the heart, causing instant death. He next went into another room, where the old gentleman was lying on a bed, and attempted to stab him, but the old man struck him with a piece of wood and broke the knife. He then left the house and fled to the woods, but was arrested yesterday, and is now in jail at Anderson.

STOTLER is said to be a desperate character. He was not intoxicated at the time of the murder, but had been drinking.

Suicide of a Bank Cashier in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, March 9.

LOUIS SCHAFFER, the Cashier of the Milwaukee County Bank, committed suicide by shooting himself to-day. The cause of his rash act was losses by speculation. The bank will lose nothing.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the credentials of Hon. GEORGE VICKERS, Senator elect from Maryland.

The credentials were read, and Mr. JOHNSON was about escorting Mr. VICKERS forward to take the requisite oaths, when Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the credentials of the Hon. GEORGE VICKERS, Senator elect from Maryland, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to consider if the State of Maryland, with its existing Constitution, has a Republican form of government, so as to be able at this time to select and commission a Senator of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER read the first section of the Constitution of Maryland, providing for voting by white male citizens, claiming that it was founded on the principle of exclusion, and was anti-republican, and contrary to the principles on which our Government was formed, according to the solemn declarations of our fathers. All the States but South Carolina, when the Constitution was formed, recognized the principle that all citizens were entitled to suffrage, and when the articles of confederation were framed, an attempt at exclusion on account of color was voted down. He read from the writings of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in the *Federalist*, an impression or opinion that the laws were to restore the rights that have been taken. The negroes could no longer be refused an equal share of representation, and he claimed that the necessary consequence of the freedom of the negroes was their restoration to all the rights of citizenship. Some 200,000 citizens of Maryland, therefore, being denied their right of represenatation, he submitted that the Constitution of the United States could not be republican in form. He then pointed out that in fourteen counties in Maryland, with a total population of 118,571, elected fourteen Senators out of the twenty-four, a majority out of the body. This system of rotten boroughs was also anti Republican in form, and the Legislature thus composed having furnished a commission to the gentleman now presenting himself, he (Mr. SUMNER) thought a Committee of this body should consider the question of that Constitution. He might be alone in this, as he had been more than once reminded of being in other days; but he did not regard it now more than he did then, and he insisted that it was the duty of the Senate to declare its opinion on this question.

Mr. CONNESS said that under the principle put forth by the Senator, none but New-England States, and the State of Wisconsin were Republican in form. He supposed that when his colleague came here from California with his credentials, he would be sent back, because that State did not possess a government republican in form, and he presumed the Senator offered the resolution to indicate how far he was in the advance of his party friends. If that was so, as his object was attained, he, (CONNESS) would move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. CONNESS withdrew the motion at the instance of Mr. NYE, who called attention to the fact that the present Governor of Maryland was elected under the Constitution of 1864, by which those who had been engaged in the rebellion had been disfranchised. Subsequently, under an arrangement with the Governor, Registers were appointed, through whom even those who had been Generals in the rebel army were allowed to vote without pardon. By this fraudulent transaction the State had been placed in the hands of rebels. Mr. NYE read from a letter written by Hon. Mr. CARMICHAEL in confirmation of his statement, and said if it was true the present Constitution of Maryland rested on the basis of a corrupt political combination, and it was confirmed thus by one of their number—Gov. SWANN having, in violation of the existing Constitution, directed his registers to thwart the wishes of the loyal people of Maryland—he, for one, would not be a party to a crime that would forever be a stench in the nostrils of the citizens of this country.

Mr. JOHNSON said when the State of Maryland had any fault to find with the Constitution, her representatives on this floor would be ready to do it.

Mr. CONNESS then renewed the motion to lay the resolution on the table, but Mr. SUMNER withdrew the resolution, saying he had accomplished his purpose.

Mr. VICKERS then came forward and was sworn.

BUFFALO HARBOR.

Mr. CONKLING presented concurrent resolutions from the New-York Legislature, urging appropriations for the improvement of Buffalo harbor, in accordance with the plan proposed by the Board of United States Engineers, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Also a petition of 150 destitute colored citizens of Georgia and Alabama, setting forth that though able to work, and willing to do so for $50 or $60 a year, they cannot obtain work because of persecutions and injustice, and praying an appropriation of $100 each, to enable them to emigrate to Liberia.

Mr. HOWARD presented petitions from various parts of Michigan, praying for a reduction of the army and navy, &c., in the interest of retrenchment, and for the purpose of reducing taxes.

Mr. RAMSEY presented petitions of a like import, which were referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of JOSEPH SEGAR, a citizen of Virginia, setting forth that the United States Government seized his property during the war, and that he had always been a loyal citizen, and praying that his property be restored to him. Referred to Committee on claims.

Mr. MORGAN presented remonstrances of Messrs. APPLETON & Co., HARPER BROTHERS and other publishers, as well as bookbinders of New-York, against the passage of the pending Copyright law. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented several petitions of cigar-makers against the stamping of cigars. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, it was ordered that a copy of the *Congressional Globe* from the commencement of this session be furnished to the Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a petition to abolish the office of President of the United States. He did so, he said, without any sympathy with its object.

The petition was laid on the table.

Several petitions were presented for the removal of political disabilities.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from New-Orleans, Louisiana, to Mobile, Alabama, and to secure the same to the United States Government as a military and post road, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

THE RESTORATION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution for the restoration of Alabama to representation in Congress. Mr. WILSON said he had received a large number of letters from well known persons, certifying that many citizens had been threatened with dismissal from employment, and were dismissed after they had voted; that professional men had been deterred from voting by representations that they would otherwise be injured in their business. He related several instances where such had been the result; among others, the case of Gen. FITZPATRICK, formerly a Senator of the United States, who had threatened to dismiss men in his employment if they participated in the election, and afterward did so. Had there been a fair vote, Congress would have been bound to recognize the election as valid; but as that had not been the case, and as no doubt an overwhelming majority would otherwise have voted for the Constitution, he understood that Gen. MEADE was now investigating the matter, and would soon make a report, and that it was proposed to hold a new election in the counties where violence and where there had been no election. He moved to refer to the Committee on Judiciary, hoping they would report it at an early day.

FUNDING THE INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the conversion and funding of the interest-bearing debt, and to amend the banking laws of the United States, which, on his motion, was ordered printed and laid on the table.

It authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon or registered bonds sufficient to redeem the entire interest-bearing debt, except the five per centum and forty-year bonds, and provides that said bonds shall be payable in fifty years, bearing six per cent. interest for twenty years, and five per cent. after twenty years; interest payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable in coin.

The third section provides that said bonds shall be used solely for the redemption and exchange of existing bonds, and such exchange may be made until Jan. 1, 1870, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The fourth section lays a tax of one per cent. per annum on the new bonds, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the same from payment of interest as it accrues.

The fifth section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain as nearly as possible the amount of tax paid by each State through its citizens and corporations, and to pay annually to each State the amount of tax received from its citizens and corporations, said taxes to be in lieu of State, municipal and local taxation on the bonds. Section six provides for the gradual reduction and final extinction of said debt, as follows: First, by applying annually to the payment of the principal all taxes paid on bonds held or owned out of the United States. Second, by directing the Secretary of the Treasury, for the first decade thereafter, to redeem annually by purchase in coin ten millions of said debt; for the second decade, twenty millions annually; for the third decade, forty millions annually; for the fourth decade, sixty millions annually; and for the fifth decade, eighty millions annually, or until the whole debt is redeemed. The seventh section authorizes the increase of the National currency to $500,000,000, and direct spreference of issue thereof to sections of country not adequately supplied with banking facilities. The eighth section directs the Secretary of the Treasury, when the whole currency exceeds $700,000,000, to retire and cancel as rapidly as possible, until the outstanding United States notes are reduced to $200,000,000. The last section directs each banking association to hold its coin interest received on bonds as a specie reserve until able to redeem its currency, and not to use said coin reserved for any other purpose.

Accompanying the bill, and ordered to be printed with it, is a table showing that under the provisions of its sixth section, the interest-bearing debt, now amounting to $2,000,000,000, would be reduced in 1878 to $1,900,000,000, and the interest to $114,000,000, while the national wealth, according to the ratio of its increase from 1840 to 1860, will have increased from $22,000,000,000 to $37,000,000,000. In 1888, the debt would be $1,700,000,000 with interest, $101,000,000 and the national wealth $65,000,000,000. In 1898 the debt would be $1,300,000,000, with an interest of $65,000,000, and the public wealth $114,000,000,000. In 1908 the debt would be $700,000,000, the interest $35,0000'00, and the public wealth 203,000,000,000; and in 1916, the last payment required to extinguish the debt would be only $63,000,000, while the national wealth would have reached the enormous sum of $323,000,000,000.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION.

The Senate again took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The question was on the amendment by the Committee on Appropriation striking out the appropriation to the Minister to Portugal.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) again explained the considerations which had influenced the Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the law of 1867 merely prohibited the Minister receiving anything out of the existing appropriation.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) said that in 1866 Congress passed a law providing that no compensation belonged to this Minister, and the same Congress in 1867 refused to make any appropriation to this mission. On this state of facts the Committee feel bound to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. SUMNER said that since the Session of Saturday he had seen the Secretary of State, who had informed him that at this moment Harvey was Minister of Portugal, although he was now in Washington. He (SUMNER) hoped that the amendment of the Committee would be agreed to.

Mr. WILLEY opposed the amendment, saying that if the Senate had not called for the letter of HARVEY, which had given rise to this trouble, it would have been long since forgotten. It was inconsistent with the dignity of the Senate to make so much ado about a private letter never intended for their eyes. He was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, thought Mr. HARVEY had been sufficiently punished, and that they ought to treat this as if it were an original question. He understood that Mr. HARVEY had appeared before the House Committee and made an explanation satisfactory to them.

The amendment was not adopted.

On an amendment by the Committee, striking out the appropriation for the mission to Ecuador, considerable debate took place in regard to the necessity of the mission, during which it was stated that it was proposed to class it with the mission to Peru, and that, for the sake of economy, there being no Minister at present appointed, it had been thought best to dispense with this mission.

The amendment was agreed to.

On an amendment to the section which appropriated for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad $50,000, inserting the words "and for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse," and reducing the amount to $20,000, a general discussion ensued on the subject of economy.

Messrs. SUMNER, FESSENDEN and others opposed the amendment on the ground that the sum proposed was entirely too small, the last-named saying ironically he wanted it understood that, in accordance with the prevalent fashion, he declared himself in favor of economy, but he wished to see the Government carried on.

The first part of the amendment to include in the item for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, for which $30,000 was appropriated in the bill as it came from the House, was lost.

The question recurred on reducing the amount to $20,000.

Mr. CONKLING said it had become so now that no one could advocate economy in any measure without provoking ridicule, on the ground that one thing was too small and another too large, conveying the idea that it was all a mere flourish of trumpets—mere demagoguism. Nevertheless he thought this bill a proper subject for an attempt to top off excrescences in the public service. He read some of the items which went to make up the amount last year.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was not the fact of economy that he had objected to, but rather that necessary appropriations were objected to on the score of economy, thus holding out hopes to the country that could not be realized. He explained that his former remark meant that he had heretofore been content to let the country form its own opinion of his economical disposition.

The latter part of the amendment was agreed to.

An amendment striking out an appropriation of $3,000 for expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers was adopted.

At 4:30 o'clock, pending further consideration of the bill, a motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. HOWARD asked first to offer a resolution.

The Clerk proceeded to read the resolution.

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following documents and proceedings of the Senate sitting in Executive Session, to-wit:

At this point Mr. TRUMBULL objected, saying that if they were read in open session, there would be no necessity for the resolution. Senators might have objections, and, accordingly, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Senate went into Executive Session, and in a few minutes adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular order of business in the morning hour on Monday, to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, for reference only. Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. VAN AERNAM—Extending the bounties provided for in the Acts of July 22, 1861, and July 28, 1866, to the widows, minor children, and parents of drafted men who died, or were killed in the service, and of soldiers who were charged upon the rolls with desertion, but who returned to duty, and afterward died, or were killed in the service, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, resolutions of the New-York Legislature in relation to an appropriation for the improvement of Buffalo Harbor, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ELIOT—To indemnify owners of vessels for property sacrificed to save human life at sea, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill provides that where property has been actually sacrificed, and expenses actually incurred at sea, in attempting to save human life, the owners of property so sacrificed may have leave to file a libel in the District Court of the United States, setting forth the facts; that the Courts shall have power to decree payment of such losses, and that on presentation of the certificate of decree to the Secretary of the Treasury, payment may be ordered.

By Mr. PETERS—To reduce the expenses of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill provides that all line officers of the navy, on reaching the age of sixty years, shall be retired, and that no further promotions shall take place to any new grade created since the 1st of January, 1860; that whenever the grades of Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Lieutenant-Commander or Ensign shall become vacant, they shall be abolished, and that, at the close of the present academic year, the operations of the Naval Academy shall be suspended until Congress shall provide for their resumption.

By Mr. MILLER—Declaring that all the national debt should not be paid off by the present generation. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to make provision for the adjustment and payment of claims of loyal citizens in the late rebel States for subsistence, &c., taken for the army of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NICHOLSON—To encourage commerce and internal trade by facilitating direct importation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WELKER—To incorporate the Lloyd Car Heating and Ventilating Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By the Speaker—Making appropriations for the completion of a harbor of commerce and refuge at Michigan City, Ind. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also refunding duties paid under protest on the importation from France on a bell donated for the use of St. Mary's Institute and Notre Dame University, Indiana. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOK—For the improvement of the Illinois River, from the western terminus of the Illinois and Western Michigan Canal to its mouth. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. NEWCOMB—To incorporate the Mississippi Levee Railway and Steamship Company, and to aid in the construction of levees on the Mississippi River. To Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin—Memorials of the Wisconsin Legislature, for confirmation of the title to unsurveyed lands on the Wisconsin River; for the removal of restrictions to the further entry of public lands with Agricultural College scrip; and for the improvement of the St. Croix River bordering the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and asking appropriations therefor.

By Mr. SAWYER—Joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature as to the rights of naturalized citizens. To Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HIGBY—To amend the Additional Bounty act so as to make it apply to California and Nevada Volunteers. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOOPER, of Utah—Memorial of the Utah Legislature, for pay for Indian depredations and expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PILE—Resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in reference to bounties, and in reference to repairing the levees.

Mr. PILE stated that he was necessarily absent from the House when the vote was taken on the impeachment articles. If present, he would have voted for all but the last two.

By Mr. LAFLIN—Memorials from the New-York Legislature in reference to the improvement of Buffalo Harbor, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HOTCHKISS—To make the duties on felt carpeting, felt druggets and baizes, white, colored, or printed, and composed of wool, flax, jute, cotton, or other material, the same as on druggets and brockings, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINCOLN—Concerning invalid pensions and the time of the commencement of the same; providing that they shall commence on the day of disability or of discharge, and continue during life or the continuance of such disability. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAN WYCK—To reduce the expenses of the Government. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

The bill abolishes the office of Naval Officer, and provides for the appointment of an Auditor of Accounts at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans. It requires all fees, fines, penalties, forfeitures and commissions to be paid into the Treasury, and the compensation of all officers to be fixed by law, and in the meantime to be no greater than the compensation of the Chief of his Department; and abolishes the Bureau of Education and the Board of the Coast Survey.

By Mr. MYERS—To permit foreign goat skins and Sicily sumac to be imported free of duty. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with a petition in favor of it signed by all the morocco manufacturers in Philadelphia.

By Mr. BALDWIN—Providing that all just, legal promises, arguments, and contracts shall be enforced according to the legal meaning of the words used and as understood by the parties at the time, the provision to apply to the word dollars and cents as well as to other words. To Committee on Banking and Currency.

RESOLUTIONS.

The call for bills being concluded, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered last Tuesday by Mr. LOAN, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the political status of the State of Texas. After some remarks from Mr. LOAN, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. NEWCOMB offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report such amendment to the Constitution of the United States as shall settle the qualifications of electors impartially and uniformly in all the States. Adopted.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Mr. COOK offered a resolution directing the General of the Armies to communicate copies of all correspondence in his office in relation to the City Councils of New-Orleans and Jefferson City, La. Adopted.

THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

Mr. BURR, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring that sound financial policy requires the gradual withdrawal of the interest-bearing bonds, and the substitution therefor of greenbacks.

Mr. SPALDING moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 56, nays 65—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Beaman, Blaine, Blair, Chanler, Churchill, Dawes, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fields, Garfield, Griswold, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hulburd of New-York, Hunter, Jenckes, Johnson, Kelley, Kelsey, Laflin, Lincoln, Lynch, Marvin, McCarthy, Miller, Myers, O'Neill, Peters, Pile, Poland, Price, Robertson, Sawyer, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Taber, Thomas, Twitchel, Upson, Van Aernan, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wood—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Archer, Axtel, Baker, Barnes, Barnum, Beatty, Beck, Boyer, Bromwell, Burr, Cake, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Eggleston, Eldridge, Ferris, Ferry, Golladay, Gravely, Grover, Haight, Harding, Hawkins, Holman, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Koontz, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Loughridge, Mallory, Marshall, Maynard, McClurg, McCormick, Morgan, Mungen, Newcomb, Niblack, Orth, Paine, Pike, Polsley, Raum, Ross, Schenck, Scofield, Sitgreaves, Stone, Taffe, Trimble of Kentucky, Van Trump, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Woodward—65.

The House refused to second the previous question. Then, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ALABAMA.

Mr. BEAMAN, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the resolution directing the General commanding the armies to report the number of votes cast under the Reconstruction laws up to the present time for and against the Alabama Constitution.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, as follows:

The Senate disagreement to the amendment of the House to the Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. Gen. ANDERSON.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the House insisted on its amendment, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The Senate substitute for the House, a joint resolution, directing that certain moneys now in the hands of the United States Treasurer as special agent of the Treasury Department, be covered by warrant into the United States Treasury.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved that the Senate substitute be concurred in. The matter gave rise to a considerable and excited debate. Mr. WASHBURN specifying the cotton case of SHEPHER, and of PARKINSON, BROOKS & Co., as a case where gross fraud had been perpetrated, and Mr. LOGAN declaring that he had acted as attorney for those parties, and that the claim was a perfectly honest and just one.

While Mr. LOGAN was speaking Mr. CHANLER put some questions to him; and, after some cross-firing between them, Mr. LOGAN remarked that there was no necessity for the gentleman from New-York getting excited, adding that a wasp could get excited, that an ant could bite, and that small things could annoy.

Mr. CHANLER interposed the suggestion, "or can make an ass kick."

Subsequently, Mr. CHANLER, rising to a personal explanation, said that the gentleman from Illinois had entirely misunderstood his motive in putting questions to him, and had, therefore, in the course of his remarks, make use of expressions which he was sure he would, on understanding his (Mr. CHANLER's) motives, withdraw.

Mr. LOGAN said he had supposed, from the gentleman's (Mr. CHANLER's) manner that his questions were put to harass him, but on the gentleman's explanation, he would withdraw anything offensive he might have said.

In the course of the discussion Mr. LOGAN alluded to a fact which created a considerable stir. He said that recently the Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Bureau, Mr. CLARKE, had obtained the certificate of three other officials of the Treasury to the destruction, in their presence, of canceled bonds to the amount of $18,640,000, while in fact and in truth no such bonds had been destroyed, and while what was supposed to be such bonds was nothing more than blank paper. This he had been told by Mr. CLARKE himself. He had not believed the statement, and had gone to see the Treasurer, Gen. SPINNER. Gen. SPINNER had told him that it was all wrong, and that there ought to be some explanation made of it. He (Gen. SPINNER) did not know how it was, and supposed it must have been done satisfactorily. He said that if he had known the fact at the time he would not have allowed it to be done.

Mr. PRICE said that this was an alarming declaration, and he wished to have some more particulars. He wished the gentleman from Illinois to state whether the certificate showed the numbers, dates and denominations of the bonds represented as being destroyed.

Mr. LOGAN replied that the certificate in question showed precisely the same character of facts and figures as all other similar certificates in the Treasury.

Mr. PRICE remarked that the gentleman from Illinois would see the object of his asking the question. If three gentlemen had certified to the destruction of eighteen millions' worth of bonds, and if these bonds were still in the market, there was a swindle to that amount. That was a little more startling and alarming than anything he had heard of lately.

Mr. LOGAN repeated substantially his statement.

M. RAUM inquired of him what had become of the bonds.

Mr. LOGAN said he did not know, and did not pretend to be able to explain it. He also stated that he had information that rebel officers had been appointed in the State of Georgia in connection with the internal revenue and were drawing pay, from whose official oaths the material part had been scratched out with a pen.

Mr. PRICE subsequently referred again to the statement in relation to the fictitious destruction of bonds in the Treasury. He said that in common with other members of the House, he had been very much startled by the declaration, and that he would move for a committee to investigate the matter forthwith. If such fraudulent certificate could be obtained for eighteen millions, it could be obtained for eighteen hundred millions. The statement would be carried before sunset all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and all round the globe, startling the bondholders and injuring the credit of the Government.

Mr. WELKER said the Committee on Retrenchment was already engaged in the investigation.

Mr. PRICE subsequently offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to investigate the subject and report to the House on Wednesday, which was adopted.

The Senate amendment, on which the discussion had arisen, was amended by striking out an exception of $100,000, and, as amended, the substitute was agreed to.

The Senate bill for the relief of the legal representatives of the late PHILIP F. FENDALL, allowing $2,100 for the labor performed in editing the writings of JAMES MADISON, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

ASSAY OFFICE FOR IDAHO.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to locate and establish an Assay office at Boise City, Idaho, which was passed.

The several other bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and referred to their appropriate Committees.

PREVENTION OF WHISKY FRAUDS.

Mr. CHANLER introduced a bill explanatory of the act of Jan. 11, 1868, to prevent frauds in the collection of taxes on distilled spirits, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. MARSHALL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the holding of the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States at Cairo commencing on the first Mondays of March and October, which was passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR BOSTON.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the purchase of a site for a Post-office and sub-Treasury at Boston, at a sum not exceeding $500,000. After explanations by Messrs. FARNSWORTH and BANKS, the joint resolution was passed, with an amendment requiring the certificate of the District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Massachusetts, as to the title.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether Mr. EDMUND COOPER is now performing the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, or has done so at any time since the rejection of his nomination by the Senate; and, if so, by what authority of law; which was adopted.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXPOSITION.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the representation of the United States at the International Maritime Exposition at Havre, was taken from the Speaker's table. After considerable discussion

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, which was rejected.

The joint resolution was then passed with amendments offered by Mr. SCHENCK, providing against the payment of mileage to the Commissioners, and against their being conveyed to or from Havre in any national or public vessel.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of ISRAEL S. DIEHL was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. WOODWARD presented the petition of JOSEPH H. SCRANTON and other citizens of Pennsylvania for the repeal of all laws establishing bonded warehouses.

Mr. MEYERS presented a petition from Fisherville, N. H., to the same effect; also, a petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade and business men, for such a change in the law as will authorize the forwarding of imported goods, without warehousing, directly to the point of destination.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition from journeymen cigar-makers and cigar manufacturers of the Second District of Pennsylvania against stamping each cigar.

SALE OF TEN-FORTY BONDS.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the sale of ten-forty bonds, the rates at which sold, &c., and copies of contracts made for labor in the Appraiser's Department of New-York, and authority for the same, &c.

IMPEACHMENT VOTES.

Mr. MAYNARD was permitted to record his vote affirmatively on the Impeachment Resolutions and the Impeachment Articles. He asked also permission to have some remarks on the subject printed in the *Globe*.

The Speaker remarked that fifty-one members had had that privilege, and he presumed there would be no objection.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he objected, inasmuch as forty-five members had vainly endeavored the other day to get leave to print one five minutes' speech.

INTERNAL TAX.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

The House at 4:40 o'clock adjourned.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The McArdle Case—Conclusion of Mr. Field's Argument.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, March 9.

In the Supreme Court to-day Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD resumed his argument from Thursday, in the McArdle case. He said he had attempted to show that there was no express or implied power in the Constitution which justified the United States to assume the government of Mississippi, and he had endeavored to demonstrate that the provision in the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government did not give Congress the power to say what its institutions should be. The framers of the Constitution never intended anything but to guard the people against monarchical and aristocratic institutions; not to force them into the adoption of principles which found no warrant in the Constitution. But even if Congress had the right to assume the government of Mississippi they had no right to do it by military occupation.

The next point Mr. FIELD answered was that the United States having conquered the State, it could impose upon the people the will of the conqueror, as between nations in barbarous times. He admitted that the laws of war justified the reduction of a vanquished people to slavery, but under the influence of Christianity the usages of war were materially softened. Now by conquest the rights of persons and property were in no degree changed. The only effect was that the conquering power came in the stead of the conquered. Even this, however, did not take place in a civil war. The laws of conquest gave no claim to Congress to take into its hands the government of Mississippi, and if they did Congress could not exercise control by the military power. The counsel on the other side had argued that the State of Mississippi had forfeited all rights under the belligerent power. But, Mr. FIELD said, there plainly could be no exercise of belligerent rights where there are no belligerents, and there could be no belligerents when there is no war. What did the United States do as our army advanced into the enemy's country? Although the rebel capital was at Richmond and the rebel flag floated within sight of Washington, Congress received Senators and Representatives from Virginia on the ground that as we advanced into the country it reverted to civil condition, and was entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. FIELD next called the attention of the Court to the particular reasons assigned by opposing counsel for assuming the Government of the State of Mississippi, and argued that Mississippi was in fact and in law a State of the Union, and that neither the act of secession or the act of war took her out of the Union; nor was war still existing as had been asserted. He then referred to official documents, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, to show that Mississippi was recognized as a State in the Union from the time the war began down to the very day that the Reconstruction act of March, 1867, was passed. He claimed that he had shown out of the mouth of Congress itself that the assumptions in that act were merely an afterthought with no warrant in legal fact for it. Congress had taken a backward step. Its members were revolutionists, and were endeavoring to destroy the national life. Mr. FIELD alluded to the fact that, during the war, Louisiana, Virginia, and Tennessee were represented in Congress. ANDREW JOHNSON, (faithful among the faithless,) remained in the Senate for two years after the war commenced, until 1863. What right had ANDREW JOHNSON to be a Senator, if Tennessee was not a State in the Union? Congress had recognized the war as ended, and peace restored, more fully than it had recognized the Southern States to be in the Union on the 2d of March, 1867. The same day the Reconstruction act was passed a bill was passed, the first section of which continued the pay of soldiers of the army for three years from and after the close of the rebellion, as announced in the proclamation of the President. Thus counsel were foreclosed from saying that war still existed. There were innumerable instances in which Congress had recognized the restoration of peace. The proclamation of the President, to which reference was made, declared that the insurrection was at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed throughout the whole United States of America.

Mr. FIELD also showed that Congress had passed a bill making valid all the orders and proclamations of the President from 1861 to 1866. He then examined the plea of necessity, which, he said, was resorted to by tyrants all over the world to misgovern the people. It had been asserted that secession was carried on by a minority, and that the majority had always been faithful. This admission, Mr. FIELD said, was the close of the argument, for if the majority, together with the colored population, had been and were still faithful, where was the necessity for the intervention of the military authorities in the Southern States? The assertion was dangerous to liberty and repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Mr. FIELD replied to the remark of Mr. CARPENTER, who had called New-York that infernal city, and passed a eulogium on her people, among whom as much virtue and patriotism existed as anywhere in the world. He said, in conclusion, when judgment is pronounced in this case, as I trust it will be, it should be the endeavor of all good men to promote by counsel and example the acquiescence of the other departments of the Government. As it is your right to decide in the last resort upon all questions before you, and to give the final interpretation of the Constitution, so it is the duty of all citizens to accept and respect that interpretation. There is no need to strain the authority of the Constitution. A recent Constitutional Amendment not only abolishes slavery and makes freedom the rule, but gives to Congress the power to enforce the provisions and see that the freedom of every man, of every race and condition, from sea to sea, is maintained and enforced. If we will, we can protect every individual without a military government. It was the boast of an English orator and statesman, on a memorable occasion, when called by his King to convey a message to his faithful Commons, in respect to the expedition to Portugal, "wherever the standard of England is planted, there foreign dominion shall not come." We can, if we will firmly maintain the Constitution of our fathers, and with that amendment made to it, we can express a greater boast, namely, wherever the standard of America is planted, there can be neither foreign dominion or domestic oppression.

Mr. C. T. BOTTS, of California, counsel for appellant, obtained leave to file a brief in the case, the argument having been concluded.

The Rains in the West—Freshet in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 9.

The late rains have swollen the streams in North Missouri so that many bridges have been washed away. Considerable other damage was done. The Missouri River has risen three feet at St. Joseph, indicating heavy rains along that stream northward. Heavy rains also have fallen in Kansas, and the Kaw and other rivers in that State are much swollen.

There is no doubt that navigation will be generally resumed to Northern points in a few days.

A Woman Arrested in Toronto Charged with Poisoning Her Family.

TORONTO, Monday, March 9.

A woman named MANNION, residing in Ann-street, in this city, was arrested yesterday, on suspicion of poisoning her family, consisting of her husband and three children. One of the children is dead, and the others are not expected to recover.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 28 per cent.

GEORGIA.

The Anti-Relief Party and its Prospects—The Air Line Railroad—The New Judiciary System—Candidates for Office—Probable Adjournment of the Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, March 4, 1868.

It is difficult to imagine a more hopeless enterprise than that in which a few respectable gentlemen have embarked, namely, the creation of an Anti-Relief Party, and the election to office of Anti-Relief candidates. About twenty or thirty persons, of whom Mr. AKERMAN, Mr. SAFFOLD, and Mr. ALBERT FOSTER are the most prominent, are utterly disgusted with the Relief and Homestead bills of the Convention. They have resolved, if they cannot defeat the Constitution, to endeavor to prevent the election of a Legislature and State officers pledged to carry out the Relief measures, and place Pro-Relief Judges on the Bench. From the present appearance of things, they are not making much headway. The current is running in a diametrically opposite direction. The leaders of this little party are all on the record as earnest advocates of negro suffrage, office-holding, and equal rights, in the fullest Radical sense, therefore they cannot expect to receive any accession of strength from those who may be opposed to repudiation, but who consider this or any other evil as insignificant, compared with the *summum malum* of the negro voter and the negro officeholder. Of the Democrats who would oppose the Constitution on other grounds, if they could do so successfully, the majority look upon relief as the only redeeming feature of the whole mass of legislation; the only grain of comfort to be found in the lump. The negroes generally, with very few exceptions, have been led to believe that repudiation of old debts and homestead exemptions are beneficent measures, which will inure to their immediate benefit. As they belong to neither the creditor nor debtor class, and as not one in ten thousand of them owns a homestead, their support of the legislation has certainly the rare merit of disinterestedness, for it is hard to see how the extinction of debts due prior to 1865, and the protection from execution and sale of large bodies of land can benefit the creditless, homeless and landless freedman.

The rumor has been circulated very freely here, within a few days, that leading Radical members of Congress have written to delegates in the Convention that when the Constitution comes to Congress for approval the relief and homestead sections will be stricken out, as violative of the Constitution of the United States. I have tried to find out who wrote and who received these letters, but was unable to obtain any more satisfactory information than that Mr. JOSHUA HILL said to somebody that he had received letters from prominent men in Washington, expressing the opinion that "relief won't stick." The relief men regard the rumor as a weak invention of the enemy, and say they "know better;" that they too have received letters from Washington, which represent that Congress looks upon relief as one of the most charming features of the new charter of freedom. However this may be, it is certain that the new party, however respectable it may be, is neither numerous nor influential.

The latest development of the irrepressible air-line railroad, which is intended to connect this city with Charlotte, N. C., and considerably shorten the route to the Pacific Ocean, China, Japan, &c., has been a resolution to petition Congress to lend the greenbacks, or a considerable portion of them, which may be found necessary to construct this great short-cut. If Congress act liberally the Company will surely go to work, and if the result of their active industry is only half as beneficial to the people of Georgia as is promised, the Air-line Company will have deserved well of their country.

The few planters who are members of the Convention are getting very anxious to go home and "put in their corn," and those who are not planters, and have no landed interest, are quite indignant that anybody should be so lost to every sense of patriotism as to give corn or cotton a thought while he can advise the Supreme Court as to the extent of its jurisdiction, recommend Congress to be firm on Impeachment, or denounce the President as the worst of criminals, and at the same time receive nine dollars a day and mileage. Mr. HOLCOMBE and his fellow-agriculturists admit that it is both *dulce et decorum* to die for one's country, but they know that it is not *dulce* in the common acceptation of the word, and certainly not *decorum* to have an empty corn-crib, and therefore they long to lay aside their robes and grasp the plow-handles.

So far as the Convention has progressed with the Judiciary article of the Constitution, it is generally conceded that the proposed system is in many respects vastly superior to that which has heretofore existed in Georgia. All the principal judicial, and most of the ministerial, officers are to be appointed instead of being elected every year or two. The terms of office of the Judges are increased, and, in short, every precaution has been taken to insure an impartial administration of the law. For all that is good and conservative in the Judiciary article the credit is mainly due to Mr. AKERMAN, who was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and labored industriously to present as good a system as possible. Eminent lawyers, who are opposed to the Convention and its work, have written to Mr. AKERMAN complimenting him on his report, and expressing the opinion that the plan which it proposes is in every way superior to the one which exists at present. Mr. AKERMAN's recommendations, however, have not been all adopted. The substitutes and amendments are not all unobjectionable.

For a couple of days there was a slight lull in the recommendations of "honorable misters," "distinguished citizens," "noble patriots" and "eminently-qualified persons" for every office in the State. But the "cards"—

> "Which for a space did fail,
> Now rebly thundering swell the gale,
> And 'Office' is the cry."

The newspapers now contain columns filled with cards, letters and communications recommending everybody for office. Never in any body of men heretofore assembled in any country or in any age were there so many "admirable Crichtons" as there are in this Convention, if the letters of their respective friends tell the truth. Every day brings forth a couple at least of new candidates for Governor whose legislative, administrative, financial, executive and judicial capacity is unsurpassed. The candidates for Congress who are "universally believed to be best fitted for the high office," grow like mushrooms every night, and they are so numerous now that to give their exact number I must consult the gentleman who calculated to a cent the cost of every word uttered in the Convention.

I learn that AARON ALPEORIA BRADLEY will certainly seek election to Congress in the Savannah District. He is training for the contest and is said to be confident of success.

Hopes are entertained that in a week from next Saturday the Reconstruction Convention will have concluded its labors. QUONDAM.

ACCIDENT AT THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.—Yesterday a sad accident, caused by the premature explosion of a blast, occurred at the eastern face of the Hoosac tunnel, by which a man named TIMOTHY MURPHY was very badly injured. The blast had failed to explode with the electrical shock, and MURPHY went up to it to pick the powder out of the hole, when it exploded, sending a shower of rocks and stones about his person. His injuries were mostly about the head—his eyes being partially if not wholly destroyed. The unfortunate man was brought down on the Troy and Boston train this morning from North Adams, and took the cars for New-York for medical treatment.—*Troy Times, March 7.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE DANIEL LORD.

Tribute of the Bar to His Memory—Remarks of William M. Evarts, Charles O'Conor, Mr. Allen Butler and Mr. Beach Lawrence—The Resolutions.

The members of the Bar of this City, to the number of several hundred, assembled, pursuant to notice, in the United States District Court-room, at 3 P. M., yesterday, to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of their deceased brother, DANIEL LORD, Esq. Among the more prominent members of the profession present were EX-Judges DAVIS, of the Court of Appeals, and BOSWORTH, of the Superior Court; Judges WOODRUFF, of the Court of Appeals; DALY, of the Common Pleas; INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court; BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court; ROBERTSON, of the Superior Court; Messrs. VAN VORST, CHAS. O'CONOR, WM. M. EVARTS, E. C. BENEDICT, S. D. GILLMAN, HENRY NICOLL, M. S. BIDWELL, J. M. VAN COTT, H. A. CRAM, and many others.

Judge INGRAHAM was called to the chair, and Judges WOODRUFF and BLATCHFORD, and M.S. BIDWELL and H. NICOLL were appointed Vice-Presidents, and United States District-Attorney S. G. COURTNEY, and S. P. NASH, Secretaries.

Mr. VAN WINKLE offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of DANIEL LORD the members of the Bar of New-York have suffered a great bereavement, and that they deeply deplore the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we are grateful that his life was spared so long, and that he was able to fill its annals with so much useful labor, so many professional achievements, so many good deeds, and such bright examples of what an eminent lawyer and good citizen should be.

Resolved, That his long and honorable professional career, extending over half a century, his prominent position at the Bar, his extensive legal learning, his skill as an advocate, his devotion to the interests of his clients—that devotion always being concomitant with truth and honesty—his uprightness, his integrity and his Christian life constituted a character and won a reputation of which we, as members of the Bar, are justly proud.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family of our departed associate; and without wishing to intrude on the privacy of their grief, would nevertheless kindly ask to be allowed to mingle our sorrows with theirs, because he belonged to us as well as to them.

REMARKS OF MR. EVARTS.

WM. W. EVARTS, Esq., first addressed the meeting. In meeting together to do honor to the eminent citizen and honorable and upright man, as well as distinguished lawyer, who had just departed from among us, he said they did not act merely in obedience to custom. There was nothing of the mere pride of profession, and a desire to advance its claims to the attention of the community, that prompted them to this tribute to their departed brother. Mr. LORD, more perhaps than any other member of the profession, was a lawyer of this City and of the State. The whole progress of his life was as a citizen of New-York. Born in 1795, graduating at Yale College in 1814, pursuing his legal studies at the celebrated law school of Litchfield and in the office of that eminent lawyer, GEORGE GRIFFIN, Mr. LORD was admitted to the Bar in 1817. In the following year he was married, and assumed that domestic and social position which is supposed to settle a man in life, and from that time to the day of his death he has lived a citizen of New-York. The speaker here referred to the numerous important cases in which Mr. LORD was engaged during his professional career—among them the celebrated "Fire causes," involving principle and striking in character, which were conducted successfully to their close by him; the "Dutch Church case," which followed soon after; the "American Life and Trust case;" the "Mason Will case;" the "Astor or Putnam County Land case," in which DANIEL WEBSTER and WILLIAM WIRT were engaged; the "Methodist Church case," in which RUFUS CHOATE and REVERDY JOHNSON were engaged on the opposite side, and many others. The extent, the varied form, and the mighty interests involved in the multitude of cases conducted by him impressed us that in the loss of Mr. LORD the profession had sustained a loss that could not well be repaired. In his personal life Mr. LORD presented a career of prosperity and happiness, which, in the changeable nature of our society, was remarkable. He had only lost one out of a family of eight children, and at the time of his death all of them had grown up to maturity worthy of his care and of his name, and were all permitted to stand by his bedside in his last moments. No great disappointment or misfortune seemed to have ever awaited upon his career through life, and when we remembered his quiet, simple, honest, straightforward, laborious and faithful life—always working worthily for worthy ends—his career presented an agreeable picture to look back upon, and one which, in any estimate, we would feel was a life worthy to have lived. Mr. EVARTS said that Mr. LORD was the first New-York lawyer with whom he became acquainted. He entered his office as a student, after completing his collegiate course at Yale College, and he well remembered the kindness with which he received him into his office. From that time till the day of his death he was his friend, supporter and guide. In looking back on this period of thirty years he could not but feel that Mr. LORD held, relatively to the other members of the Bar, a better position than almost any other in his hold upon the business of this City. During the two years he was in his office his business increased rapidly, owing to the commercial disasters of 1837, and it then seemed to him that almost all the commercial litigants in cases of magnitude were in the habit of coming to Mr. LORD for counsel. The attendance of clients at his office every morning, waiting for his arrival, was like a levee. During this period the speaker said he had opportunities of noticing Mr. LORD's habits. Promptitude with his clients was a great trait of his character; he had a wonderful capacity of economizing time; great quickness of apprehension; great firmness and intrepidity in the views he adopted, and remarkable confidence in prosecuting them. In all the time he had known him he could truly say that he never saw any particular conduct on his part, professional or personal, that he would not now consider as the best example to be followed, and to be commended to all. He would not say that he had no blemishes, but there was no deliberate act or settled conduct of his that was not of the highest character. In regard to one subject in particular, which in these days of the profession might be spoken out of place to mention, his dealing was as honorable and high-minded as any that could be adopted. He referred to the moderation of his professional charges. He never overlooked the fact that the profession of the law should not be in and of itself solely an object of gain. He deemed the profession to be truly, what it is termed, a "liberal" profession, and of service in the affairs of men. He looked upon a lawyer as an advocate of justice and a defender of the wronged. This idea and rule of the profession was not always observed, but it was the true rule. In all his dealings Mr. LORD was governed by as sensible and as just views as any man he ever knew. And when in the few last years of his life we were reminded that his mind and form were beginning to yield to the laws of decay, he also showed how readily he accepted the changing condition of his life. Only within the last two weeks was it felt that his end was drawing nigh. But though he has yielded to decay, yet the example of his life will never decay. It is complete and entire, and in the possession of us all. Mourned as he is by the Profession of the country and by the community, I may be permitted in my personal relations to him to feel that personal and private grief which attends his loss.

REMARKS OF MR. BUTLER.

Mr. WM. A. BUTLER spoke briefly. He said he had been intimately acquainted with the deceased. He was a noble man—a true Christian gentleman. He could have had a place in the highest court of this State; but Mr. LORD never asked for any office. He was deeply devoted to his profession. The speaker rehearsed at length the virtues of Mr. LORD, and spoke of his wonderful powers of transplanting from his own mind to that of others the root of the matter, whatever that was as between lawyer and client. He always struck the nail on the head, and he drove it home. The speaker referred to an entry in Mr. LORD's diary, made this year, in which the latter alludes to a sermon of Rev. Dr. SOUTH. The reference is brief, sententious and weighty; he would therefore quote it: "The principles of things lie in a very small compass, if the mind can be so fortunate as to light upon them." The speaker said Mr. LORD's faith in the weight of evidence was very great. As a lawyer he applied his tests not only to the cases in which he was engaged, but also to the cases in which he was judged by the Son of Man, and scrutinized his sayings by all the known ways in which evidence is tested, and then he said "I believe this witness." That was his mode of disposing of the question of christianity. He has left his testimony to the truth of Christianity on record.

Mr. W. B. LAWRENCE followed Mr. BUTLER in a few remarks.

REMARK OF MR. O'CONOR.

Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR said it would be useless to take up time in speaking as to the social and professional career of their departed friend, Mr. LORD, except for the fact that those who had preceded him had all sustained relations different from those in which it had been his fortune to know him. His own feelings were that enough had been said; any unusual eulogy would be out of place when pronounced over such a man as Mr. LORD. But of the gentlemen who had spoken, one was a student in Mr. LORD's office, at an early life, another knew him more particularly in his social relations, and the third had been his client. He, the speaker, could add his testimony only as he had met him in daily professional intercourse. In this view, it would not be improper for him to say a few words. He had known him through forty-five years of professional life. Mr. LORD was an eminently just and conscientious man. He was certain that, from the outset of his career as a lawyer, he had made the dictates of conscience his pole star. And what was true of him as a lawyer, was eminently true of him as a member of society, and as the head and centre of his family. While he was yet a student he selected the profession of law as the sphere in which he resolved to do his life-work. He pursued his studies until he was able and ready to begin the arduous duties, and through at least fifty years he had acted upon the principle that his profession was his life-business. He never sought an office; he never entered into the excitements incident to politics; he never held an office, although he had been solicited to sit in the highest judicial position in the State. Outside of his own domestic circle he was known to his clients as a lawyer of the most unbending integrity, who was always prompt and energetic in the transaction of business, and to his professional brethren as a courteous, kind-hearted, upright lawyer. He was wholly devoted to his profession. That he was successful need amaze no one. He was a faithful counselor and a zealous advocate, and was always willing to bide his time, when defeated in a suit, until the rights of his client could be fixed by a higher Court. His whole career as an advocate in the Courts was, so far as the speaker knew, marked with absolute propriety. And there the eulogium of such a man must end. Nothing could be added. No scenes of turmoil amid heated discussions of politics belong to the history of such a man as DANIEL LORD. He never mixed with them. His professional and his social and domestic experiences comprise his entire life. For forty-five years, the speaker said, he had been engaged in practice as the contemporary of Mr. Lord. In a few instances he had been associated with him as counsel, but generally as a match on the opposite side. He well remembered, many years ago, being engaged in what was regarded as a small matter in a Justice's Court. The amount did not exceed $25. Mr. LORD was on one side, Mr. O'CONOR on the other. An hour or two later in the day a case was brought on in a Court of Record, in which the same counsel were opposed. Mr. O'CONOR said, although the latter suit involved $100,000 for each dollar that was in the $25 suit, Mr. LORD fought the small suit with as much persistency as he did the other. He never omitted anything that could be done. The collisions between the speaker and Mr. LORD were very seldom, and whenever anything of a serious nature did occur, Mr. LORD was the first to apologize. There was never a half-hour of ill-feeling between them, no matter who had erred. In conclusion Mr. O'CONOR said, we have been told he was a Christian. He certainly was one so far as I have any means of judging. He was always the first to seek me whether I had offended him or not. He was at least ten years my senior. Long since I registered a vow, which I kept, to the effect that Mr. LORD should never hear from me anything to offend. For fifty years I have known him and a more just and upright and faithful man I have never known.

At the conclusion of Mr. O'CONOR's remarks, a letter from Mr. GERARD was read, in which he spoke of his regret at not being able to be present, on account of ill health. A resolution was then adopted that a copy of the resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and the meeting adjourned.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY

The Mayor's Visit to the Institution—Exercises by the Children—Addresses by Rev. Mr. Strong, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Richard Warren.

The children at the Five Points' House of Industry were much gratified yesterday by a visit from Mayor HOFFMAN. About four hundred children, male and female, occupied seats in the gallery in the chapel of the institution, and under the direction of Mr. HALLIDAY, the indefatigable superintendent, went through their exercises in such a manner as to leave no doubt in the minds of those who were present that the efforts put forth by the friends of the House of Industry are not in vain.

The presence of the Mayor was made known in the following manner:

Mr. Halliday—Who is the chief man in this City?

Children, altogether—The Mayor.

Mr. Halliday—Who is the Mayor?

Children—JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Mr. Halliday—Well, the Mayor is with us this afternoon, and after another song he will speak to you, and then to us big people.

MAYOR HOFFMAN'S SPEECH.

The song was sung, then Mayor HOFFMAN was introduced, and as he rose to speak he was greeted by the children with three hearty cheers. The Mayor said that the cheers were very hearty, and were just such as he heard occasionally in political meetings, and that led him to observe that he could address a gathering of five or six hundred grown-up people a great deal easier than he could make a speech to as many children, especially such smart children as he saw before him. He doubted very much if many of the people who had been listening could answer all sorts of questions with as much alacrity as his friend little "Jack," and he would not like to venture upon being put to the test himself. He expected to find the House of Industry occupied by big people engaged in various kinds of work, but instead a hive of busy bees, and he could promise them that if they would toil on, and hum on in their pleasant way, they would come out all right. [But for such schools as that he wondered how long it would take for the same class of children to answer such questions as they had answered so readily. He loved to listen to them on that bright sun-shining Spring afternoon, and he hoped they would remember it as the Spring-time of their days, the happy time when they knew no care but to hum their beautiful songs and learn wisdom all the day. He desired to impress two things upon their minds, and as they had good memories, they would not forget them: Obedience and Industry. They must learn to obey the laws, and to this they must begin by obeying their teachers in all things. Obedience to teachers was but the discipline for obedience to the laws of the land. Then they should be industrious; they should keep themselves clean and neat, and never omit their studies; always be prepared to perform the little duties expected of them, and when they were grown up to be men and women these habits of obedience to law and industry would be a protection for them which bad people might assail in vain. He said he did not desire to make any speech to the audience, for the children spoke better and more emphatically than he could. All that he would say was that the people had a great work to do. They must remember that soon all those children would be going out into the world as self-dependents, and it was the duty of all well-wishers of society to mould them so that their missionary work might tend to the upbuilding of society. As the Mayor sat down the children again cheered him with all their might.

Brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Strong, Mr. Richard Warren, of the Board of Education, and Mr. Shaw. The teachers at present are: Mrs. Mary Martin, Principal; Miss Caroline Field, Miss Caroline Crooker, Miss Millie D. Halliday, Miss Ella Fitch, Miss S. L. Keene, and Miss Susan Hastings; and the officers are: S. B. Halliday, Superintendent; W. F. Barnard, Assistant Superintendent; D. S. Field, Office Agent and Cashier; E. Whitney, Steward; F. Smith, Overseer of the Boys; Mrs. E. Little, Overseer of the Girls; Mrs. Eliza Whitney, Housekeeper; Mrs. Field, Superintendent Sewing Room; James L. Potter, Visitor; Mrs. Henry, Nurse; Katie Kay, Nurse.

ANNUAL REPORT.

From the Superintendent's annual report it appears that the number of meals given during the year was:

In March	48,153	In October	29,521
In April	31,052	In November	32,117
In May	28,016	In December	44,741
In June	25,222	In January	36,375
In July	25,564	In February	33,608
In August	27,210		
In September	27,185	Total	388,864

The provision bill for the whole family, including all the articles of food given to the out-door poor, was $13,608 20. The value or cost of bread, meat, tea and sugar given to the out-door sick and poor is at least $9,000. The number of meals given at the tables in the year was 388,864. Dividing the entire provision bill ($13,608 20) by the whole number of meals, (388,864) the cost of the food per meal is a fraction less than three and five eighths of one cent. This estimate includes all the meals at the Superintendent's table, where nearly 100 meals are taken daily; and all the food given to the out-door poor is also included in this estimate. The meals at the private table are counted in the number of meals as given during the year. The average attendance for the year past was 365, and for the last six months, 508, being the largest number yet reached. The whole number taught during the year was 1,360.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.

Further Whisky Seizures—A Raid on Up-town Distilleries.

An important and somewhat sweeping raid was made on some of the suspected up-town distilleries on Sunday night, by special Internal Revenue officers, under the direction of Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth District. At 10:30 o'clock, Gen. J. H. GLEASON and special officer T. J. CONALTY, with seven officers and twenty-two keepers, started from the rendezvous in Eighty-ninth-street, near First-avenue, on the tour. They first visited the establishment known as the "Jones' Wood Distillery," in Seventy-first-street, near the East River. As soon as the officers made their appearance they were challenged by persons inside, and refused admittance. The place had a very high fence in front, and was protected by a strong gate. Gen. GLEASON, who is over six feet in height, placed himself on the shoulders of two of his men, and mounted the fence, letting himself down on the inside. He feared that those in charge would turn the taps and let the mash run away, which he wished to secure as evidence of fraud on the part of the owners. Mr. GLEASON was attacked by a German, whom he knocked down. He was followed by several men, and they took possession. The cistern was found to be locked. The books were examined, and the entry found not to correspond with the mash in the tubs. The establishment belongs to J. NOELL, and is valued at $25,000.

The party next visited two distilleries in Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, between Second and Third avenues. The first belonged to W. R. CURTIS, and was seized by Mr. CONALTY. The second is owned by G. M. BAUER, and was seized by Gen. GLEASON. Both establishments were running at the time they were seized, and an examination of the books showed that the Government had been defrauded. The places are valued at $75,000 each. At 3:30 o'clock they reached the distillery of O. B. CARPENTER, in Forty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. From an examination of the exterior, the officers concluded the distillery was running. Gen. GLEASON demanded admittance, when a man answered him from a top window, and said he would come down. The building was an old one, and through one of the shutters an officer saw the man trying to get out through a rear door. The front door was at once broken open and the man pursued. On reaching the distillery they found the man in the act of turning off the gas. Gen. GLEASON promptly caught the man by the neck and prevented him from accomplishing his purpose. The officers found the man just in time, as water had been turned into the boiler to cool it off. A close examination of the cistern soon showed that one of the boards was loose, and a man was sent down below, who found fifteen barrels of whisky and eight large mash tubs filled and ready for use.

They then went into a blacksmith-shop in the rear of the distillery, which was used as a rectifying establishment, and found twenty-two barrels of liquor.

At 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning they reached the distillery of JAMES SECHLES, in East Thirteenth-street, near Avenue C, where an examination showed that the establishment was capable of turning out from sixty to seventy-five barrels a day. The distillery was running, but the officers were not able to communicate from one room to another. They subsequently returned to the place, and gaining the roof, descended into the rooms, from which they found pipes to the cistern. Gen. GLEASON tried to reach the office, but did not succeed. There was no man on the premises who could, or rather who would speak English, and the search was attended by much trouble and annoyance. He at last found a window leading to the office, and opened one of the shutters. At this time it was 6:30 o'clock, and he concluded to remain near the window until the office was opened, when he would secure the books. In a short time, Mr. SECHLES, the owner, made his appearance. Hastily opening the door he ran to the desk, and taking down the mash book was about to make some entries, when Gen. GLEASON showed a revolver through the window and told him if he touched the book he would shoot him. The General cut several of his fingers in pushing his hand through the glass. Mr. SECHLES made several attempts to conceal papers before he consented to open the door. The premises are valued at $300,000, and is one of the finest establishments in the City. They next visited the rectifying establishment of J. SIMON, on East Twelfth-street. There a man who claimed to be a private watchman, accompanied by five Policemen, appeared outside of the door and made threats against those inside. After a short parley Messrs. GLEASON and CONALTY admitted the Policemen and showed their authority. The Police were satisfied with the explanation and retired. A large quantity of whisky was found in the rectifying establishment, and a connection pipe, leading from the distillery into each tub, was also discovered. Mr. CONALTY concluded to seize the place.

Officers GLEASON and CONALTY and assistant had a very exciting night of it, and the pressure of business in Collector BAILEY's office is such that they reported again for duty yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Church-street Extension—More Clerks to be Appointed.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A communication was received from DAVID GROSBECK, in which he states that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel lately given in relation to the ownership of the Kings Farm and Garden, does not affect private claims to that property; and that he can show that the Rectors and Churchwardens of the Trinity Church property are but the trustees of the property, if the Common Council will appoint a Committee to hear him on the subject.

Messrs. WARD, O'BRIEN and WHITE were appointed as such Committee.

Resolutions were adopted to pave Lafayette-place and Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, with Nicolson pavement.

A resolution directing the Clerk to procure copies of all bills pending before the Legislature was adopted.

Mr. NORTON called up his resolution requesting the Legislature to enact a law canceling all proceedings of the Common Council and the Courts relative to the widening and extension of Church-street, and moved that the words "an improvement" be stricken from the preamble.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. FARLEY moved that the resolution be further amended by inserting the words "an improvement demanded and called for by our citizens."

Mr. NORTON said he would challenge Mr. FARLEY to show who the citizens are that call for it, or need it, or who favor it in any way. In his district he knew of but one man who wanted it, and he is pecuniarily interested in the matter. He had had many conversations with property-owners and others, and he could find no one in favor of it. The assessment amounted to about $3,000,000, which would have to be paid by persons who could derive no benefit from the widening and extension of the street. Persons residing in the rural districts, like Mr. FARLEY, of course would not be assessed, and consequently had no feeling in the matter.

Mr. FARLEY said that he had no personal feeling in the matter. He remembered that in 1864 Mayor GUNTHER sent in a long list of names of property owners who desired the proposed improvement of the street to take place at once.

Mr. NORTON said that Mr. GUNTHER was pecuniarily interested in the matter, as he owned a very large quantity of property on the street. The petition sent in to the Common Council in 1864 was for widening and not for extending the street. The present resolution is to extend and not to widen. If they really desired to make an improvement, why not cut the street through to Battery-place.

Mr. HARDY denied that the petition of 1864 was for widening, and not for extension. He also denied that Mr. Gunther owned a large quantity of property on the street. He thought it absurd to oppose every project simply because it was introduced by interested parties. The only question for them to determine was, would the city at large be benefited by the proposed measure or not. It was not by Mr. GUNTHER's influence that the proposed extension stopped at Morris-street; but the then representative of the district in which Church-street is wanted to have it stop there, and he gained his point.

Mr. FARLEY's amendment was then put and lost.

Mr. FARLEY moved that the resolution be refefred to the Committee on Street Openings, with directions to report that day week.

The motion was adopted.

A resolution to appoint a general clerk to the Board, with a salary of $2,000 per annum, was read.

Mr. MORTON thought the Board had all the clerical force it needed. He had not heard the Chief Clerk express any desire for more assistance. It was quite right, however, for the gentleman who offered the resolution (Mr. CONNER) to take care of his friends.

Mr. CONNER said that the gentleman for whom the place was intended stood much in need of it. He was a most worthy man, and his name was PICKFORD.

The resolution was laid over, and the Board adjourned to 4 P. M. to-day.

The Health Officer and the Assembly Investigating Committee.

Yesterday, the Assembly Committee on the Public Health, to which was referred for investigation the affairs of Dr. SWINBURNE as Health Officer of the Port, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The members of the Committee are as follows: Dr. SAMUEL S. HUMPHREY, Chairman; AUGUST A. BRUSH, LEWIS T. DAYTON, ALBERT C. BULLARD, ANGELL MATTHEWSON, ANTHONY HARTMAN, CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON. Dr. SWINBURNE and his counsel, EX-Senator IRA SCHAFFER and HENRY W. JOHNSON, were present. Mr. C. JOHNSON, not being prepared with any specific charges of malfeasance in office against Dr. SWINBURNE, the Committee proceeded to listen to suggestions from the Health Officer relative to legislation, with a view to the improvement of quarantine matters. He said the duties of his office were of a very onerous character; he was *ex officio* a member of the Excise and Health Boards, and besides had many other public duties to attend to, which occupied the greater portion of his time. The principal complaints about quarantine were caused by the expense of lighterage and stevedoring. These were burdens which he could not control, but the difficulty could be remedied by the building of suitable warehouses which would admit of cleansing ships without "breaking bulk." He thought that the State should furnish that accommodation to a port which was the medium of three-fifths of the entire commerce of the country, and which receives between 200,000 and 300,000 emigrants annually. As to the steamboat employed by the Health Officer, that was an appendage which could be dispensed with if a suitable boarding station were erected. He argued that these were points which might be arranged by legislation this present session. Mr. HENRY W. JOHNSON followed in observations of the same tenor, hoping that the suggestions of Dr. SWINBURNE would be duly acted upon at Albany before the Legislature adjourned.

The Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

The Inebriates' Home.

The first report of the Inebriates' Home for Kings County is just issued. Hon. GEO. HALL is President. It appears that since the establishment of the Home, 78 have been received, 12 discharged, and 66 now remain in the Home, more than there is suitable accommodation for. The report says: "Attention is for the present directed especially to the poor, the outcast and those found in prison for intoxication. Many of these are anxious to obtain admission, and the number increases as the institution becomes known. A selection is made of those expressing a desire to reform, and appearing most susceptible to good impressions. Many of these are of that class whom no one cares or dares to employ, who, left to themselves, alternate between the prisons of New-York and Brooklyn, whom we are taxed to support, and who, with every term of imprisonment, become more hopeless in their condition and more dangerous to society. Plans have been procured for a building with a front of 156 feet and a depth of 84 feet, having two wings, each 146 feet long and 34 feet wide. This building would afford suitable accommodation for 300 patients. It is estimated that the cost of it, with the furnishing, &c., would be about $200,000. For the prosecution and extension of their work, the Directors ask the sympathy and encouragement of their fellow-citizens and the aid of the Legislature of the State."

The income for the past year from all sources amounted to $40,580 56, and there is now a balance, after all expenditures, of $19,782 06.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

DARING BURGLARS.

Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, doing business on the second floor of No. 59 Murray-street, has frequently sustained losses by the depredations of burglars during the past six months, the aggregate value of the goods so carried off being over $1,000. The proprietor, wearied by these repeated burglarious visits, requested one of his employes, Mr. C. E. SUTPHIN, to remain on the premises all of Saturday night with a view to secure the arrest of the thieves. Mr. SUTPHIN remained in the store until 11:30 o'clock on Sunday forenoon, when two men opened the door with false keys and entered. Soon after they approached the hiding place occupied by SUTPHIN, whom he sprang into view and ordered them to halt, instead of doing which they attempted to escape. SUTPHIN drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of the bullets passing through the clothing of one of the men. The thieves were pursued into the street by the courageous employe, where he was soon joined by Sergeants HOOKER and Officer MCCORMICK, of the Ninth Precinct, who succeeded in arresting both burglars. They proved to be brothers, named EDWIN and BENJAMIN F. MAXWELL, and it was subsequently ascertained that EDWIN had been employed as clerk by DODD & BUCKINGHAM, on the first floor of No. 59 Murray-street, a key found in his possession unlocking both the door leading to his employer's store and that of Mr. JOHNSON. BENJAMIN confessed in the Police Station that he had committed the previous burglaries, disposing of the proceeds to a fence whose name he gave. Both men were arraigned before the sitting magistrate yesterday and fully committed for trial in default of bail. They are natives of Philadelphia and respectably connected.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

JAMES A. FARRELL recently returned from the Pacific slope and sojourned for a few days at one of the hotels in this City. During Sunday evening the returned Californian met MARY MCCORMICK, *alias* MCDERMOTT, in the Fourth Ward, while taking a short walk. MARY is a notorious character and well known to the Police. She induced FARRELL to accompany her to No. 33 Rose-street, where she met two or three other women of the same stamp. Aided by these females, MARY succeeded in robbing her victim of $105 in gold coin and a gold locket valued at $30, all hands making their escape for the time. Detective MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, was applied to, and he arrested MARY yesterday. The magistrate held the accused for trial and sent the complainant to the House of Detention.

THE KNIFE.

EMMA GOSS, a German woman, residing at No. 50 Park-street, encountered JOHN SHUTER in the Five Points on Sunday evening, when they quarreled about some trifling matter. SHUTER finally drew a penknife and stabbed EMMA on the head, causing a severe wound. He was arrested by Officer OLIVER, and arraigned before the Court yesterday, when he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

A JEREMY DIDDLER.

CHARLES N. BELLOWS was arrested by Officer COWIN, yesterday, at the instance of GEORGE STODDARD, proprietor of the Wyoming Hotel, No. 333 Greenwich-street. It appears that the prisoner boarded at the hotel for three weeks, and tendered in payment a check on the Mechanics' Bank for $150, purporting to have been signed by TAPPIN, RENYE & SON, but which subsequently proved to be a worthless piece of paper. BELLOWS was locked up for trial.

THE BRIDGE-STREET BURGLARS.

HENRY SCULLY and JOHN O'BRIEN, who were arrested by the First Ward Police on Sunday, charged with committing a burglary in the United States Bonded Warehouse No. 1¼ Bridge-street, occupied by FRANKLIN & ALDERSON, as already reported, were brought before the sitting magistrate yesterday. The details of the case were published in yesterday's issue. After the customary affidavits had been made by Mr. ALDERSON and Messrs. BARNEY and RICHARDSON, the owners of the goods stolen, the prisoners were fully committed.

OPERATING IN OPIUM.

On the 11th of February a young man called at the store of R. PALANCA, wholesale dealer in drugs, as No. 107 Pearl-street, and signified a desire to purchase a large quantity of opium. Several samples were exhibited, which were examined by the stranger in a very knowing way, leaving the druggist to suppose that he was an expert in the business. The stranger said he considered the price too high, but remarked on leaving that he would see his employers and probably call again. The following day a carman appeared at the store and presented an order for a quantity of opium, valued at $1,281, purporting to be signed by HALL & RUCKLE, No. 218 Greenwich-street. Mr. PALANCA forwarded the bill for the opium to the purchasing firm, a day or two after the delivery of the goods, but discovered that no such order had been given, nor did the agent get the opium. Detectives VATGHAN and IRVING took charge of the case, and they, assisted by Detective ELDER, succeeded on Saturday in arresting EDGAR WILLIAMS, *alias* Van Duser, on suspicion of being concerned in the scheme. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court yesterday, when Mr. PALANCA claimed that the opium was shipped past the store before the transaction. Although the evidence was slight, the magistrate remanded the accused for examination, as he has often been arrested on similar charges.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

CONRAD KRAMER narrates in his complaint that he saw the advertisement of JULIUS SCHOFFHAUSEN in one of the German journals, and, as a consequence, called upon that person at his place of business, No. 33 City Hall-place. At that interview SCHOFFHAUSEN was positive that he had a situation open for KRAMER as a house-pantryman, at a salary of $12 per week, but that he would be forced by the inexorable rules of business to demand a deposit of $50, as security for the faithful and honest performance of the duties of the place. KRAMER seemed inclined to demur to this inexorable rule, but SCHOFFHAUSEN, making a supplementary remark himself, pointed out he should allow interest on the deposit, and that the principal would be returned whenever KRAMER saw fit to resign his position, the bargain was consummated and the money paid over. This was on the 10th of February last; and KRAMER, having patiently waited for many days in vain for his place as pantryman, and equally vainly demanded the return of his money, came to the conclusion that he had been swindled, and caused the arrest of the speculative SCHOFFHAUSEN. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

PETER MATHEWS, a young man of eighteen, a clerk in the employ of GOURLAY BROTHERS, No. 27 Barclay-street, was arraigned upon a charge of having embezzled $92, the property of his employers. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

PONDEROUS LARCENY.

THOMAS KELLY is entitled to the credit of surmounting apparently insurmountable difficulties in the commission of a larceny, as was arraigned on a charge of having stolen a cast-iron "curve" worth $30 from the track of the Hudson River Railroad in Tenth-avenue, near the depot at Thirtieth-street. Lest he should be adjudged a modern Samson and suspected of carrying off this mass of iron on his shoulder, he admitted his guilt, and explained that he had been assisted in the enterprise by a horse and cart. KELLY was committed in default of $500 bail to await a trial at

ish wine is never exported; it cannot be done in its natural state; we put spirits in what we sent Mr. Barnard; others mix high grade wine with it; natural Mansanilla is never exported; if a Spaniard was offered the wine they sell Mansanilla in London he would instantly say it was not Mansanilla; that is, a person who knew anything of wine; I know that a wine called Mansanilla is exported, but I do not know that large quantities of it are exported; I never heard of Peter Harmony exporting Mansanilla in large quantities; Messrs Lacave & Echecare are general merchants; they also do a banking business with all the countries they do business with, France, England, Germany and Spain; in the United States they have a business of merely consignment to the agents; there is no market value of the pure juice in Cadiz; the pure juice has more sweet wine in it than Burgundy port; we never buy or sell the pure juice; I have computed the actual cost of the wine per quarter cask at the rates I have given, interest, &c.; it would be a good mercantile business to sell the wine free on board at $16 per quarter cask.

Redirect by Mr. Stoughton—The wine of the country which is ordered in the letter from Barnard varies very little in price; is a wine drank by all classes; it is free from spirits; when we sent Mr. Barnard the octave, we sent him the wine of the country with but enough spirits in it to keep it through the voyage; I never knew of Mansanilla wine costing six times $60 per butt; the finest and most delicate Mansanilla; the highest I have ever known it to sell for is $60 per butt; it is called Mansanilla because it is made from camomile and is bitter; I saw Mr. Farwell in Cadiz in June, 1866; at that time I did now know his name; that I first found out about ten months after he had left; he did not ask to look at crown sherry; he asked to look at good wines, which I showed him, and he tasted high grades in my presence; he said he wanted one butt for New-York and one for San Francisco; he tasted wines worth from $1 25 to $5 per gallon; he finally settled on a wine worth $3 per gallon; Mr. Lacave told him that the duties on the high grades was so high that he had better wait for a while, and in the meantime take some samples to show his friends, and that he (Mr. Lacave) expected soon to have specific duties laid on this wine by Congress; Mr. Farwell then asked Mr. Lacave to undervalue the wine so as to make it up in the Custom-house. Mr. Lacave refused, and told him his house never did business in that way; when he left he gave us the address of a Mr. Wells in New-York, to whom he afterwards directed us to send samples, which we did, through Galway & Casendo; shortly after he left we received the letter from Mr. Jones, and at the time had no idea or thought that they two were one and the same, and did not have until we received a communication from Mr. Galway announcing the fact to us; we thought Mr. Jones a wine merchant that wanted wine for the Canada markets; I think that after the information we received I went to the hotel and there found the name of Farwell

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts: When Mr. Farwell left the address we thought it was that of a friend, but afterward we thought it his own address; when I saw Mr. Farwell I thought him a wine merchant, or connected with wine merchants, as he said that large quantities might be sold; when we received the letters from Mr. Jones we thought it a genuine mercantile application, and as such treated it; we had never sold any wines free on board in Cadiz, but on his application and the security he offered, and also the fact that his letters were directed to the care of John Monroe & Co., of Paris, we offered to sell him the wine free on board at Cadiz, for the Montreal market; he was a stranger to us, and we never had sold any wine free on board at Cadiz, but his securities were so good that we accepted them and would have sold him the wine.

Re-direct—This is the first offer we had ever had from Montreal or Canada; I carried on the English correspondence of the house; I carry on some portion of the Spanish correspondence; Mr. Lacave carries on the Spanish correspondence with Mr. Galway; I copied this letter; Mr. Lacave composed it and signed the initials L. & E. to it; I carry on the French correspondence.

The Court—Gentlemen of the Jury, you will, no doubt be kept from your business for some time yet. The Court is disposed to make it as easy as possible for you, and the counsel on both sides have agreed, for reasons satisfactory to the Court, to adjourn this case until Wednesday. You are hereby dismissed until Wednesday morning.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—MARCH 9.

Before Judge Benedict.

REMOVAL OF WHISKY.

The United States vs. Dudley Bolger—The jury in this case brought in a verdict yesterday. The prisoner was indicted for having carried on the business of a distiller without paying a special tax, for carrying it on in a dwelling-house, and for having removed spirits to a place other than a bonded warehouse. He was convicted on this last count—removing spirits.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

The United States vs. Abig Bernard.—The defendant was put on trial on an indictment charging him with illicit distillation. The case was adjourned to Wednesday, and Mr. Innes assigned to the prisoner as counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—MARCH 9.

Before Barbour, Jones and McCunn, JJ.

INTERESTING CASE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Elizabeth E. Baker vs. The Union Mutual Insurance Company of Maine.—This was a motion for judgment in a case tried before Judge Jones, at Special Term, in which judgment was ordered for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term. The facts on which the action was based are these: In December, 1864, Gookin Baker, husband of the plaintiff, got his life insured in defendant's Company, at the office of its agent in this City, for $10,000, for the benefit of his wife. The Company being what is termed a "half-note Company," one-half of the first annual premium, amounting to $247 was paid by a note. The other half, instead of being paid in cash, according to the custom of the Company was by special agreement also paid in notes; or, in other words, three notes payable respectively in three, six, and nine months, were given for that half of the annual premium required to be paid in cash. This fact, however, was not known to the defendant in this action for whose benefit the policy was obtained; but the policy, when given to her by her husband, contained on the back a receipt for the whole annual premium, certifying that the same had been paid, one-half in cash, and the other half by note. The first note of the three given for the cash half of the premium fell due in March, but was not paid. The agent of the Company called on Mr. Baker, who said he would pay it in a few days; he called again, and Mr. Baker told him he was unable to pay it, owing to reverses in business, but would pay it as soon as he could. So the thing ran on till May, when Mr. Baker died, never having paid the note, or any money whatever in fact, for his policy. Suit was brought by the widow to recover $10,000, the amount of the policy, and it was maintained at the trial before Judge Jones, and also at the hearing before this Court, that defendants were liable on the following grounds: First, that the receipt on the back of the policy certifying that the whole yearly premium had been paid, is binding on the Company, and they are estopped from putting in any explanation as to how it was paid, the party for whose benefit the policy was given being ignorant of any arrangement by which notes were given for the cash portion of the premium. Second, that the failure of Baker to pay the first note when it became due—and by which failure the policy became void according to an express clause in the same—was waived by the Company through their agent, who, instead of surrendering the policy and notifying Baker that it had become void, continued to keep his notes and to renew his calls for the payment of the one that had become due. Third—Admitting that the policy would have become void by the non-payment of the note if the insurance had been for Baker's benefit, yet, as it was for the benefit of his wife, she should have been notified of the non-payment of the note by her husband, in order that she might have paid it herself.

In opposition to plaintiff's points, counsel for defendants set up the following among others:

The position of the plaintiff is contrary to the elementary doctrine of the law of evidence, that receipts, "whether on separate papers or indorsed on deeds," never have the effect of an estoppel, but may be explained or contradicted by parol evidence. Being a part of the policy, the receipt indorsed on the policy must be construed in connection with them, and thus the conclusion that the defendants represented that the cash had been actually paid is excluded. The point made that the defendants occupy toward the widow of the assured a different relation from that which they occupied toward the assured himself, and that she might have paid the note had she not relied on the receipt, is untenable.

After hearing argument of counsel, the Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE CASEY MURDER TRIAL.

The second trial of Richard Casey for the murder of Wm. Connell, on the night of the 4th of January last, was begun yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Robert S. Hutchins, Assistant District-Attorney, represented the prosecution, and Messrs. Stuart and J. D. Townsend the defence.

The circumstances of the murder, as detailed by the witnesses for the people at the previous trial, were these: On the night in question Connell, a young man scarcely 21 years of age, working as an iron-moulder, and residing with his aged mother in Mott-street, met two girls of disreputable character—Maggie Brown and Emma Gardner—on the corner of Canal-street and Bowery, and accompanied them to the New-England Hotel, on the corner of Bowery and Bayard-street, with the intention of entering the basement saloon through the private entrance on the latter street. The prisoner stood in the doorway of the hotel, on the corner, and as the parties approached he shook some money in the direction of their faces, at the same time making an insulting remark, to which the deceased responded. Casey then knocked Connell's hat off, and as he stooped to take it from the gutter Casey drew a revolver from his coat pocket and discharged the contents of two of its chambers into the back of Connell's head. Sergt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, being in the neighborhood at the time and hearing the shots fired, ran up Bayard-street in the direction of the noise, and when near Elizabeth-street he met the prisoner running away, followed by one of the girls who had been with the deceased. When the officer attempted to arrest Casey, the latter drew something from his pantaloons pocket, which was found to be a revolver, partially loaded. At the Sixth Precinct Station-house the prisoner acknowledged that he shot the deceased, and said that he would do the same with any "pimp," qualifying this by adding that he did it in self-defence. His clothing was searched, but with the exception of a knife, screw-drivers and keys, nothing was found; there was no money in his possession.

Yesterday a great deal of difficulty was experinced in obtaining a jury—the facts of the case having been so thoroughly ventilated through the public Press, to the prejudice of the accused. Mr. Hutchins, in an able speech, addressed the jurors, and presented the theory which he claimed would be supported by his witnesses. Maggie Brown, Emma Gardner, Sergt. Kennedy and Wm. Gillen were then examined. Their testimony was similar to that which they offered on the former trial, with the exception of that of Sergt. Kennedy. He said that since the time when he was examined before he had recollected that he did not search the vest pockets of the prisoner at the time of the arrest, and there might have been money there for aught he knew.

Mr Stuart proposed to show that about a month before the shooting the prisoner was assaulted and robbed in the street at midnight, and seriously injured, and in consequence of this was unusually apprehensive of imminent personal peril.

Judge Barnard declined to allow the introduction of such testimony, and the Court was then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 9TH.

JANUARY TERM—1867.

Before Robertson, C. J., Barbour and Garvin, J J.

The following decisions were announced at the opening of the court this morning:

Adolphus Schwerin et. al. respondents *vs.* William A. Mackie et. al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Robertson, C. J., and Barbour, J.

Clara W. Warner *vs.* the Western Transportation Co.; judgment reversed, and new trial had with costs to abide event. Opinion by Robertson, C. J., and Barbour, J.

Same *vs.* the same; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Robertson, C. J., Barbour, J., dissenting.

OCTOBER GENERAL TERM—1867.

Before Robertson, C. J., Garvin and McCunn, J J.

Wm. F. Drake et al. *vs.* Stephen H. Thayer et al.; motion for re-argument denied, with costs; opinion by Robertson, C. J.

NOVEMBER GENERAL TERM, 1867.

Robertson, C. J., Monell and Garvin, JJ.

Arthur M. Eastman *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; the report should be set aside for excessiveness of damages, the judgment reversed, the order of reference discharged, and a new trial had, with costs to abide the event; opinion by Robertson, C. J.

Thomas C. Durant *vs.* Lewis Einstein and others.—The order appealed from should be reversed, and the order enjoining the defendants vacated with $10 costs of the motion to vacate it. No costs are given on the appeal. Opinion by Robertson, C. J.

David Dows and others *vs.* Archibald Montgomery.—Judgment appealed from affirmed with costs. Opinion by Robertson, C. J., and Monell, J.

Alexander Irvine *vs.* Charles B. Wood and others.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Robertson, C. J.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 9.

By Judge Barrett.

Davis *vs.* Belknap; questions allowed. (See opinion.)

Livingston, receiver, *vs.* Van Note; report set aside and it is referred back to take further testimony without prejudice to an application for a receiver. The testimony already taken to stand. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Rath *vs.* Rozonthal; judgment for the defendant with costs. (See opinion.)

Block *vs.* Lohman; motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

Lynch *vs.* Rosenheim; motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

Peck *vs.* Hull; motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The Grand Jury was impaneled yesterday morning, and charged briefly upon the usual points by Judge Russel before entering upon their duties. Mr. Hugh Auchinclaus was drawn as foreman.

Only two cases were presented for trial, as follows:

Helena White was tried for stealing a piano worth $325 from Mr. Chas. J. Betts, of No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-street, on the 22d of November last. The proof was that the prisoner hired the piano, agreeing to pay $8 per month rent for its use, and as soon as she obtained possession of the instrument she cut out the maker's name and sold it for a sum of money much less than its real value. The jury convicted her, and she was remanded for sentence.

Thomas McGuire, but 15 years of age, pleaded guilty of stealing three cloaks, valued at $34, from Mary Flannigan, No. 264 First-avenue, on the 14th inst. He was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BROOKLYN MARCH 9.

Before Judge Lott, Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

IMPANNELMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The following gentlemen were sworn this morning as Grand Jurors: Philander Shaw, Foreman; Charles Basset, Timothy Desmond, G. R. Matthews, John Bergen, Jr., W. H. Cowenhoven, W. G. Cowenhoven, B. Western, Thomas Rowe, J. V. Bergen, G. B. Smith, Charles H. Chase, Thomas Cassidy, Henry Hyde, A. M. Bingham, N. C. Whitlock, S. L. Vanderveer, John T. Ames, Clark W. Mills, Henry Phelps, Benjamin Davis, John Young, Nath Grafton.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Lott charged the jury. After having alluded to the nature of various cases to be brought before them, he referred more particularly to the complaint made that several Justices of the Peace were in the habit of imposing heavy fines for violation of the Excise and other laws, and appropriating those fines to their own private purposes, not paying them into the Treasury, as required by law. An investigation into this subject, and the indictment of any guilty party for misdemeanor would be the means of preventing cases of trifling importance being brought up before Justices, and would also induce the Justices to inflict a reasonable fine—one appropriate to the offense that had been committed. It was the duty of the Grand Jury to indict any party connected with the administration of justice who had put fines into his own pocket. The Judge spoke at considerable length, and earnestly urged on the Grand Jury the necessity of carefully examining any such case as he had referred to, which might be brought before them; and he called on the District Attorney to test whether the amount of fines recorded corresponded with the amount entered on the Treasurer's account, and should any defalcations be found to have existed, to see that the offender be indicted as he deserved.

Judge Lott next opened the Supreme Court Circuit.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 9, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	107⅞
10,000	do	107
92,000	U. S. 6s,5-20 C.,'62	110¼
63,000	do	110⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '64	107
37,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107⅝
5,000	do	107⅝
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65	108⅝
5,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107
45,000	do	106⅞
45,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40.C.	101⅞
15,000	do	101⅛
150,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s 2d series	106
15,000	do 3d Series	106⅞
10,000	do	105⅞
4,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅞
25,000	do b10	64
70,000	do	64
7,000	Vir. 6s, new	50
1,500	do	50¼
10,000	N. Car 6s x-c	65⅛
7,000	do	65¾
5,000	do	66
5,000	do	65⅞
20,000	do	66
62,000	N. Car. State 6s. new	65⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	88⅜
4,000	do	88
10,000	do	88⅛
1,000	Cal. 7s	133⅞
5,000	N. Y. Cen 7s '76	104
10,000	Erie 4th M	94⅛
5,000	Hudson R. 1st M	101
4,000	Tol.& W. 1st Ex.	91⅛
6,000	do	91⅞
20,000	To.&W. 2d	82⅛
17,000	Gt. W. 2d m	78⅛
3,000	do	78
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M	96
7,000	M. & St.P. 1st M	88⅛
7,000	M. C. & G.E 1st M	82⅛
6,000	West U. T.7s.bs	87
25	Fourth N. Bk	104⅛
100	Canton Co	64⅛
100	do b30	64⅜
300	do	65⅛
100	do b30	64⅜
100	do	64
100	Del. & Hud. Can	147⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pf	35⅛
34	West. U. Tel	34
100	do	34⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	99⅛
400	Adams Ex	72⅛
40	Amer. Ex	68
40	do s30	67⅞
400	U. S. Ex. Co s30	69⅛
100	do	69⅞
100	N. Y. & N. H. R	141

200	Mer. Union Ex. s30	32¼
200	do s30	32½
100	do	32⅞
130	do 2d call	33
18	N. Y. Cen.	129¾
400	do	130⅛
200	Erie R. s30	80
480	do	81⅛
500	do	81
700	do	81⅛
100	do s60	79½
400	do c	81¼
1200	do c	81¼
500	do	81⅜
400	do	81⅛
500	do	82⅛
300	Erie R. Pf	80
100	do	80⅛
100	do	80⅞
300	do 2d call	80⅛
100	Bost., Hart. & E.	15
200	Readin. R.	94⅛
1000	do	94⅛
200	do	94
100	do s60	94⅛
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	92⅛
1000	Clev. & Pitts	96
1000	do	96⅛
300	Chic. & N. W R	69⅛
100	do	69
210	Chic. & N. W.P.	76⅛
15	do	76⅛
1200	do	76⅛
500	do b30	77
36	do	76⅛
100	do	76⅛
100	do s30	76⅛
500	Cleve. & Tol.	108⅛
600	do	108⅛
200	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	105
75	Mil. & St. P.	54
100	do	54⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69⅛
100	do	69⅛
100	T., W. & W	54⅛
100	do	55
100	do	55⅛
200	do	55⅛
2700	do	55⅛
300	do	55⅛
100	Tol. W. & W. Pf.	74
25	N. J Cen. R.	117⅛
100	do	118
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	101
100	do	101⅛
100	do s30	101
200	Alt. & T H	49⅛
200	do 2d call	49⅛
100	do b60	49⅛
100	do b60	49⅛
100	O. & Miss. R.	31⅛
500	do	31⅛
900	do	31⅛
300	do	31⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. R. Pr	76
19	Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf.	31⅛
100	do	32
50	H. & St. J. R.	74

SECOND BOARD.

11,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	107⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108⅛
2,000	do	108⅛
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 new	106⅛
18,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 new issue	107
5,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 2d series	105⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s. new	64⅛
10,000	Missouri 6s	88
1,000	do	88⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s x-c	53
10,000	do s30	53
6,000	do	53
2,000	Virginia 6s. new	50⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	35⅛
100	Del. & Hud. Ca.	148
20	Pacific Mail	111
100	Mer. U. Ex	33
50	do	33⅛
600	Reading R.	94⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.	128⅛
200	do 2d call	129
200	Clev. & Pitts.	96

200	Erie R.	74⅛
1000	do	74⅛
1500	do	75⅛
1000	do	75⅛
500	do	75
500	do	74⅛
1200	do	74⅛
200	do b15	74⅛
200	Erie Pf.	79
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	92
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75⅛
1500	do	75⅛
100	do 2d call	75⅛
63	do	
400	Clev. & Tol.	108
500	Chi. & R. I.	97⅛
100	do	97⅛
200	M. & St. P.	53⅛
100	do	53⅛
500	M. & St. P. Pf.	68⅛
100	do	68⅛
1000	Tol. W. & W.	54⅛
100	do	54⅛
200	P., F. W. & C.	101
50	do	101⅛
100	do b60	101⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛
1300	do	31⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	36
100	Mer. U. Ex	32⅛
	do s60	32⅛
100	Adams' Ex	72⅛
50	U. S. Ex	69⅛
100	Pacific Mail c	111⅛
200	Atlantic Mail	99⅛
200	West. U. Tel	34⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	129⅛
200	Tol., W. & W	54⅛
100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73⅛
200	Erie R.	80⅛
400	do	80⅛
100	do s60	79⅛
800	do	80⅛
2800	do	80⅛
1200	do	80⅛
3100	do	80⅛
1200	do	80⅛
1200	do	81
400	Ohio & Miss	31⅛

100	Reading R.	94½
100	do c	94½
600	Mil. & St. P.	54⅝
800	M. S. & N. I. R.	92½
300	do	92⅞
100	do b3	92½
200	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	69⅝
300	do	70
1200	Clev. & Pitts.	96
200	Clev. & Tol.	108⅜
1100	Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅝
800	do	98⅜
500	Chic. & N. W.	68⅛
100	do	68⅝
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	77
1200	do	77⅛
800	do	77⅜
200	do	77⅜
200	do c	77½
300	do c	77⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex	72⅝
50	U. S. Ex. Co.	70
100	do	69¾
400	Mer. U. Ex	33⅛
100	Pacific Mail	111
200	Atlantic Mail	99⅛
300	W. U. Tel	34⅛
500	do	34⅛
50	do	34⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	129⅛
100	do c	129⅛
20	American Ex.	68⅛
1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	96
200	Clev. & Tol.	108⅛
500	do	108
100	C., R. I. & P.	98⅛
1800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76
500	do	76⅛
200	do c	76⅛
100	M. & St. P. R. c	53⅛

100	Erie R.	79
500	do	78⅝
300	do b30	79
800	do	78⅛
400	do	78⅝
400	do	78¼
200	do	78⅛
8400	do	78
1300	do	77⅝
100	do c	78
1100	do	77⅝
500	Reading R.	94⅛
100	Tol. W. & W.	54
300	do	54⅛
200	do	54⅛
200	P., F. W. & Ch.	101
100	Mil. & St. P.Pf.	69
100	Ohio & M. R.	31⅛
100	M. S. & N. I.	91⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Quicksilver	22
200	Pacific Mail	111
100	West. U. Tel. b10	34⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	129⅛
100	Erie R.	75⅛
500	do	75⅛
800	do	75⅛
800	Reading R.	94
200	do s60	93⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	52⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛

100	P., F. W. & C.	101⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts R.	95⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	76⅛
850	do	76
300	Chic. R. I. & P.	97⅛
200	do	97⅛
100	do s10	97⅛
100	do b5	97⅛
100	do s3	97⅛
50	Ill. Cen. R.	129
100	Chi. & N. W. R.	68⅛

MONDAY, March 9—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened weak this morning at 140¼, and soon declined to 139¾ ℔ cent. Later in the day there was a sudden reaction to 140¼@¾ ℔ cent., said to be on Washington telegrams in regard to Currency inflation by Congress. No particular importance was attached to these reports outside the Gold Room, as the very multiplicity and contradictory nature of the schemes and resolutions before Congress on the subject of the Currency and Public Debt encourage the belief that nothing rash or inconsiderate will be done either to change the existing *status* of our Greenback Circulation or to impair the public faith pledged to the redemption of the Gold-bearing Public Debt. Something in the nature of *Buncombe*, however, will have to be pardoned by the public to the fact that a Presidential and Congressional canvass comes off next Fall. The Cash Gold was again abundant to-day, and 5@6 ℔ cent. interest paid for carrying over balances. The Foreign Exchanges were made on the basis of 109½@¾ for 60-day Bills on London, standard names; the market well supplied, and the demand only moderate.

The inquiry for Money from the Stock and Gold Brokers was fairly active at 6 ℔ cent. The Banks are not inclined to lend very freely even at this figure, and private lenders avail of the somewhat enhanced demand to mark their 5 ℔ cent. loans up to 6 ℔ cent.

The sales of the Public Funds were generally at the prices of Saturday. There is a continued absence of speculation in this department of the Stock Exchange, as may be noticed from the moderate sums of registered sales. There was some inquiry for the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes at 105¾@106 ℔ cent. The Border State Bonds were generally firm, with a large business in New Tennessees at 64@64¼ ℔ cent.

In the Railway market on the Stock Exchange an extraordinary excitement and the most violent fluctuations, upward and downward, were experienced in Erie Common Stock, the sales ranging in about the following order from the earliest Long Room transactions in the morning: 78¼@80@80¼@81@82@81@82¼@@81@82¼@80@78¼@77¼@72@76@74@75¼@74¼@75¼@78¼@76 ℔ cent. The extremes were close upon *ten* ℔ *cent.*, the ultimate sales at the 3:15 Open Board being 75¼, and in the Long Room at 5 P. M. at 77¾ ℔ cent. The transfer-books of the Company were suddenly closed on Saturday afternoon, ostensibly to enable the State Senate Committee of Inquiry to ascertain the real extent of the issues of the Common Stock of all classes. As the fact of closing the books was known first to the brokers of the Drew Administration, they managed not only to retain a large amount of certificates in their own names, but to shut off the Opposition from transfers which it was undrstood they were about to make. They came into the market as bold sellers to an enormous amount for cash to-day, conveying the intimation that the recent rumors of fresh issues of the stock had been confirmed, notwithstanding the injunction of the Supreme Court.

It was not confirmed, however, that the process of Judge Barnard had either been superceded or modified by Judge Balcom; nor was it believed at the close of the day that the recent issues of the stock to raise Money for the Road, and to help Mr. Drew make his deliveries of stock, amounted, before the process of the Court was served, to 25,000 shares, or almost one-fourth the amount that his party are supposed to have sold on Saturday Afternoon and to-day. The other New-York Roads were partially neglected. Central sold up to 130¼ and down again to 128¾@129. The Northwest Stocks were higher than on Saturday in the forenoon, and so were most of the other Western Roads, but were unsettled near the close of Monday by the feverishness and violent fluctuations in Erie. There was not much done in the Miscellaneous Stocks, prices showing steadiness as compared with the last sales of Saturday.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with the last sales of Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅛	Missouri	88	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅛	110⅛	Northwest	68	68⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107	107	N. West Pref	76⅛	75⅞
N. Y. Central	129⅛	129⅛	Rock Island	98	97⅝
Erie	78⅛	77⅛	Fort Wayne	101⅛	101⅛
Hudson	145	145	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛	34⅛
Reading	94⅛	94⅛	M'chants' Union	32⅛	33⅛
Mich. Southern	91⅛	92	St. Paul Pref	69⅛	68⅛
Ohio and Miss	31⅛	31⅛	St. Paul Com	54⅛	53
Pittsburgh	95⅛	95⅛	Pacific Mail	111	111
Toledo	108	108⅛	American Gold	140⅛	140⅛
Tenn 6s, new	63⅛	64⅛	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868	139	5-10 coup., 1867	107
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	111	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	107
500 & 1,000. 1881	111	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	119⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	107⅛	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	5-40 500 & 1,000 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	106⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛
5-20 reg., 1867	106⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty, 7s	108⅛	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	94
N. Y. Canal 7s 1870	103	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 6s. 1872-'78	102	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	97
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	97	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c	66⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	Tennessee new bds	64⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c	53
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s., n. b	50⅛
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Georgia 6s	76
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	95
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	North Carolina 6s	81⅛
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	65⅛
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	North Car. 6s. n. b	65⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Missouri 6s	88
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	89
Illinois war loan	100	California 7s	133⅛
Indiana 5 ℔ c	92	Connecticut 6s	99⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Citizens'	130
Manhattan	140	Nassau	107
Merchants'	117	Shoe and Leather	112
Mechanics'	129	St. Nicholas	105
America	135	Impt'rs. & Traders'	125
Fulton	158	Park	148
State of New-York	112⅛	Man. & Merchants	103⅛
Commerce	117⅛	Central National	106
Mec. B. Association	116	First National	206
Bank of the Repub	111	Fourth National	104
Bank of N. America	105	Ninth National	104⅛
Hanover	110	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94⅛	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93⅛	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Tol. & W. 2d M	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	128	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	98⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	128	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
Erie 1st M. Ex	104⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	71
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	71
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	85⅛
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	96½	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	93	Chi & R I 1st M	99½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94½
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	99	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	101
Harlem 1st Mg., 1869-'72	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	102
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	105	Morris & Essex 1st M	98½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M	112½	Morris & Essex 2d M	87
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94½	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	85	Cleve. & P. 4th M	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	82	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M	103
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	90	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	65
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	87½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	87
Con. 7 ℔ cen. ex. bds	85½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	88
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M	87½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Han. & St. J. con	81½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	92
Lack. & West'n. bds	97	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	82½
Del. L. & W 1st M	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Del. L. & W. 2d M	97		

In our weekly review of this morning the types made us call the attempt to discriminate between U. S. 5-20s and other Gold-bearing Stocks as "an act of *policy*." We wrote that it must be "an act of *folly*."

The Constitution of North Carolina has been amended by the Convention now in session as follows:

"The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest upon the public debt, commencing with coupon due Jan. 1, 1869. And after the year 1875 it shall levy a special annual tax upon all the property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt.

Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in benalf of the State, (except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrection,) unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually, the same to be submitted to the popular vote for approval."

The fifth annual report of the President and Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad has just been issued for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867. Its earnings were:

From passenger traffic	$1,209,706 96	
Freight traffic	2,430,008 36	
Express companies	154,036 52	
United States mails	35,362 50	
Miscellaneous sources.	63,741 74	
		$3,892,961 48
For transportation	$477,288 84	
Motive power	558,942 27	
Maintenance of way	610,225 35	
Maintenance of cars	196,206 61	
Taxes	113,108 98	
General expenses	93,356 00	
		$2,149,128 06
Net earnings		$1,743,733 42

The business of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for February, 1868, was as follows:

Acres construction lands sold, 13,884, for	$139,274
Acres interest fund lands sold, 920, for	12,489
Acres free lands sold, 2,761 for	38,025
Total February, 1868, 17,566, for	$189,789
To which add town lot sales	495
Total of all	$190,284
Cash collected in February	$285,609
Freight	300,173
Passengers	107,557
Mails	6,358
Rent of road	4,000
Other sources	70,000
Total receipts in month February, 1868	$488,088
Total receipts in month February, 1867	554,201

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts $3,266,021 64; total payments, $3,751,574 37; balance, $102,042,352 58. The receipts include for Customs, $446,000; for Gold Notes, $60,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Grove-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 25x101	$6,250
West Houston-st., Nos. 161 and 163	8,000
Monroe-st., No. 374	5,000
Spring-st., No. 210	10,600
Spring-st., Nos. 208 and 210	nom.
Thompson-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 100x100	65,000
William-st., n. s., 51.7 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 23x17.4x25.5x17.5½	6,700
W. 11th-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 20x63	7,800
6th-st. n. e. s., 244.3 feet s. e. of 1st-av., 21.10½x90.10½	12,000
11th-st., s. s., 390 feet w. of 1st-av., 25x94.10	12,350
12th-st., s. s., 305 feet w. of 5th-av., 20x87.9	nom.
13th-st., s. s., 66.10 feet w. of 9th-av., 19.8x77.7	8,135
15th-st., n. s., 290 feet e. of 7th-av., 20x103.3	18,000
22d-st., n. s., 143.9 feet from 7th-av., 21.10½x98.9	18,000
27th-st., s. s. 480 feet w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	14,000
38th-st., s. s., 238.6 feet e. of 2d-av., 19x92.8x21.2x92.8	1,625
40th-st., s. s., 32 feet w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	11,000
47th-st., s. s., 95 feet w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	8,000
53d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x100.5	nom.
55th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100.5	5,000
55th-st., s. s., 108.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5	5,000
55th-st., s. s., 127.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 37.6x100.5	10,000
57th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 88.3½x100.4	23,000
76th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 338.5x102.3x334.1x102.2	34,000
88th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x109.8	4,400
100th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 400x100.8	16,000
134th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x99.11	5,400
134th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x99.11	4,600
2d-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 104th-st., 24.6x100	4,750
11th-av., e. s., 25.1 ft. s. of 65th-st., 75.3x100	nom.
11th-av., n. e. s. 303.6 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 25.6x100	18,000
12th-av. and 160th-st., 30x169.8	10,000
Lot No. 220 Rutgers' estate, 24.9x100	12,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 216, 5 years, per year	$3,000
Broadway, No. 926, 3 years, per year	4,333
Catherine-st., No. 70, 10½ years, per year	1,428
East Broadway, No. 48, 3 years, per year	276
Gold-st., No. 87, 5 years, per year	4,500
Henry-st., No. 20, and Catherine-st., No. 25, 3 years, about $1,500, and 2 years each	1,300
Lewis-st., No. 88, 2 years, per year	680
West 27th-st., No. 58, 3 years, per year	2,500
East 41st-st., No. 74, 5 years, per year	350
8th-av., No. 662, 3 years, per year	1,350
Av. A, e. s., 24.6 ft. n. of 3d-st., 24.6x100, 20 years, per year	362

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Park-av., 39.7x81.7x56.6	$1,680
Baltic-st., s. s., 156.10 ft. e. of Albany-av., 25x100; Baltic-st., n. s., 140.5 ft. e. of Albany-av., 25x100	quit claim, nom.
Baltic-st., n. s., 204 ft. w. of Smith-st., 21x100	4,750
Baltic-st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25x131	1,000
Freeman-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	800
Hamilton-st., e. s., 191.7 feet n. of Gates-av., 15.2x75	5,000
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 15x100	3,500
President and Powers sts., s. w. corner, 20x80	3,600
Prince-st., w. s., 328.4 ft. s. of Willoughby, 22.2x85	4,500
Plymouth and Maine sts., e. e. corner, 20x83.3	15,000
State and Court sts., s. w. corner, 86.6x80x55.6x20x66x75x75x25	32,500
Tillary-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Spencer-st., 25x100	500
Union-st., s. s., 367.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x95	1,500
North 2d-st., n. s., 57.2½ ft. e. of 5th-st., 32.3½x63.8½x70.11½x60	4,000
South 4th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 7th-st., 19.2x106.10x19.2½x109.3	3,800
5th-st., w. s., 137 ft. s. of South 4th-st., 25x100	5,050
9th-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. Ainslee-st., 180x75x80x25x33x44x25x10x71	7,812
South 11th-st. and 2d-st., n. w. cor., 183x50	—
19th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. 4th-av., 25x100	450
19th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. 4th-av., 25x100	475
Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. Utica-av., 99x275	4,200
Atlantic-av., n. s., 338.8 ft. w. Classon-av., 20x100	nom.
Clermont-av., w. s., 62 ft. s. De Kalb-av., 637x69.3x41x30	6,800
De Kalb-av., n. s., 425 ft. e. Throop-av., triangle lot, 58.9x58.1x—	1,050
Division-av., n. s., 140 ft. w. 8th-st., 20x70	6,800
Division-av., s. s., 64.8½ ft. w. Gerry-st., 43.1½x76.1½x42x80	1,000
Evergreen-av., n. s., 25 ft., w. Conselyea-st., 25x100	450
Grand-av., w. s., 253 ft. n. Gates-av., 107x100	4,000
Myrtle and Evergreen avs., s. e. cor., 25x95, q. c.	75
Myrtle and Evergreen avs., 25x95	500
Nostrand-av. and Herkimer-st., s. e. cor., 100x135.6	7,750
Wallabout bridge road and Walworth-st., s. w. cor., 98.8x50x115.8x52x10, q. c.	100

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., Nos. 164 and 165, stores, etc., 5 years, per year	$1,400
Grand-st., No. 153, cor. of 5th-st.; house, 5 years, per year	1,200

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

York-st., No. 178	$7,200
South 2d-st., s. s., 175 w. Monmouth-st., 25x100	1,300
Newark-av., s. s., Lot No. 42, Block No. 170, 25x100	14,000

Hoboken.

Peterson-av. and Jackson-st., n. e. cor., Lot No. 8, Block No. 15	3,200
1st-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. Garden-st., 15x64	7,500
Lots Nos. 18 to 26, inclusive, Block No. 69, Coster estate	4,500
Lots Nos. 9 to 12, and 23 to 26, all inclusive, Block No. 38, Coster estate	3,200

Hudson City.

Newark-st., n. s., lot No. 283, 25x100	$2,500
Lots Nos. 5 to 11, block No. 131, city map	2,000

Bergen.

Monticello-av., 75 feet n. of Communipaw road, 25x87	$750
West View-av., s. s., lot No. 3, block A, 25x110	475

Union.

Durham-av., n. s., lot No. 108, 25x200	$600

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 9, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,858	Malt, bushels	625
Flour, bags	248	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	1,797
Cornmeal, bags	2,929	Cut Meats, pkgs	202
Wheat, bushels	1,750	Lard, pkgs	303
Corn, bushels	39,635	Beef, tcs. and bbls	596
Rye, bushels	1,000	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	1,700	Petroleum, bbls	2,080

ASHES—Continue in good demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand and firm, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 13½c.@17½c., free, and 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Opened rather briskly at an advance of ½c.@1c. ℔ lb., but closed tamely at the annexed revised quotations. Speculators and shippers were the principal buyers. The aggregate sales since our last have been 10,920 bales, including 298 bales to spinners, 2,771 bales to shippers, 6,151 bales to speculators and 1,100 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	23	23¼	23½@23¾
Good Ordinary	23¾	23¾	24 @24¼
Low Middling	24¾	25	25¼@25½
Middling	25½	25¾	26 @26¼
Good Middling	26½	26¾	27 @27¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	27,546
Receipts preceding week	22,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	217,152
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	442,664
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,470
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,292
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	860
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	106,846
Exports since Sept. 1	247,880
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,595
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	54,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,665,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,405,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,048,000
Exports same time 1866-7	737,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	360,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	625,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted a shade firmer in price to-day, on, however, a rather less active market. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 75; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $10 10@$10 50; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 10@$10 75 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00@$9 75
Extra State	10 10@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 10@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 80@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour has been quiet at, however, firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $9 15@$10 85 for common to fair, and $10 85@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in less demand at former prices; sales were reported of 500 sacks at $12 70@$14 for extras, ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in demand at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn Meal has been in better request to-day at $5 85@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 90 for Western, $6 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 570 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in good demand at $6 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There has been less activity in Wheat to-day, but prices have been quoted firmer, with an upward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,500 bushels, including White Canada, at $3, now on the Canal; White Michigan, $3 20; No. 1 Spring, $2 53, delivered; No. 2 do., $2 42½@$2 43, in store and delivered; Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, $2 50; Amber State, $2 87½; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 67½@$2 70; White Southern at $3, and White California at about $3 25 ℔ bushel. Corn has again advanced on an active home and export inquiry. Sales have been reported of 124,000 bushels at $1 28@1 32 for New Mixed Western; $1 31@$1 31½ for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 30 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 28@$1 30 for New and Old Yellow Western and Southern; $1 25@$1 30 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 28@$1 29 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Small sales of Rye were reported at $1 85@$1 90; and of Malt at $2 20 ℔ bushel. Barley has been in fair demand and buoyant in price. Sales 15,000 bushels at $2 30 for Canada West, and $2 25 for Western, ℔ bushel. Oats have been quite active and again much firmer; sales have been reported of 87,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84½c., in store, ℔ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, March 9, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	1,175,152	Barley, bushels	46,614
Corn, bushels	1,719,822	Malt, bushels	34,102
Oats, bushels	1,794,242	Peas, bushels	4,624
Rye, bushels	43,542		

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 95c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c.

LATHS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Continues in light demand, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 73c.@74½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 30@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 20@$1 23; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request at 13c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@17¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day. New Mess has been pressed for sale and has been quoted lower. Other kinds have not been freely offered and have been held with firmness, especially Western Prime Mess and Extra Prime, which attracted considerable attention from the regular trade. Sales have been made of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $24 60@$24 75, closing at $24 62, regular, for New Western Mess, $23 50@$23 75, closing at $23 62 for Old Mess; $22 75@$23 25, chiefly at $23, for Prime Mess; $19 75@$20 87, chiefly at $20@$20 50, for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, seller, all May, at $25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 330 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon rules quiet but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 225 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands, and 12½c.@13c. for Short Rib, ℔ lb. Lard has been in rather more demand at somewhat firmer rates; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@16c. for very inferior to prime; and 16½c. for small lots of fancy kettle-rendered; also 250 tcs., April delivery, seller's option, at 16½c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in limited demand at 12½c.@13c. for City and 12¼c.@12½c. for Country, ℔ lb. Beef continues in brisk demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 1,950 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including Prime Mess at $33 50@$37, and India Mess at $38 50@$41 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 225 tcs., part to arrive. Beef Hams continue in good request at from $33@$36 50 for poor to very choice; sales 370 bbls. Butter is in good request and buoyant, at 45c.@57c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice State, and 30c.@50c. for interior to choice Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 9c.@16½c., ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	.50 @55
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties, Dairies, firkins	.50 @53
Broome, Courtland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	.48 @51
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	.48 @52
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	.45 @48
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	.45 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	.55 @58
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	.50 @54
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	.48 @50
Canada	.30 @37
Canada Extra	.38 @40

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	.15¾@16¼
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	.15 @15½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	.11½@12½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	.14 @15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	.12 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	.10 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	.9 @10

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 1,100 boxes Havana, at from 11½c.@14c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 14½c.@17c. ℔ lb. Messrs. Stuart now quote their Refined Sugars thus: "Best Crushed at 16¾c.; Ground at 16¾c.; White, A, 15¾c., and Yellow, C, 15½c. cash, ℔ lb."

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 67,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c.; 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 73,500 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted rather firmer, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 7-16d.@9-16d. ℔ lb.; 30,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by do., at 8d. ℔ bushel; 150 tierces Beef, by sail, at 5s. ℔ tierce; 300 bbls. Resin, by do., at 3s. ℔ 280 lbs.; 450 tierces Lard at 32s. 6d. by sail, and 40s. by steamer; 5,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 45s., and 100 tuns Lard Oil, by sail, at 37s. 6d.

MACHINERY.

ARTESIAN OR EARTH-BORING MACHINE, which will sink a well from nine to twenty-four inches in diameter to a depth, if desired, of 3,000 feet; can be seen in operation opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot at Mott Haven; those interested are invited to witness its operation. For further particulars apply to the office of the Earth-boring Machine Company, at the machinery depot of the New-York Steam Engine Company, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

MASONIC.

ALPHA GRAND COUNCIL NO. 1, A. AND P. RITE.—Members of this Council are hereby summoned to meet at the Chapter Rooms, No. 31 Court-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our Ill.: Bro.: J. Windell Fowler.
By order E. S. HILL, 33°, Sublime Dai.
H. FRANK HEBENER, 33°, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

1868.

ANTE-WAR PRICES.

We are now receiving and opening our Spring Importations of BRITISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS, which we shall be pleased to show to buyers.

We will make it to the interest of both jobbers and retailers to examine them.

We are also opening our LINENS, WHITE GOODS and HOSIERY, many articles of which are as low as at any time previous to the war.

In addition to the above, we invite attention to our stocks of Cloths and other Woolens, Yankee Notions, Carpets, Ribbons, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., and also

3,000 CASES

DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

Most popular styles at low prices.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,

Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
(Wholesale entrance on Grand-st.,)
Invite the attention of
OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS
to their large and desirable stock of
NEW SPRING DRY GOODS,
which they offer to the trade
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie-st.,)
AND TO CLOSE
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, March 9,
AT RETAIL,
a full assortment of newly-imported and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
For Spring and Summer wear.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.,
CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LINENS, AND HOTEL AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,)
Will offer on Monday, March 9,
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDER-CLOTHING AND READY-MADE GARMENTS,
Imported direct.
NOVELTIES
IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND
WALKING SUITS,
ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS MARKET.
The attention of the ladies is particularly called to this department.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,)
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., (corner Chrystie-st.,)
Offer great inducements to purchasers of
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SKIRTS, CORSETS,
AND ALSO
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-ST.,)
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie-st.,)
AND TO CLOSE
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 9,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT LINE OF
RICH PARIS SILKS AND ROBES.
ALSO,
LOW-PRICED AND MEDIUM SILKS, IN
GREAT VARIETY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-ST.,)
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie-st.,)
AND TO CLOSE
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 9,
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS,
SACQUES, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.

FRIEND PITTS,
NO. 769 BROADWAY,
WILL REMOVE TO
NO. 677 BROADWAY,
Near Amity-st.,
IN A FEW DAYS.
SALES AT COST PRICES WILL CONTINUE FOR THREE DAYS LONGER.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SMALL WARES AND FANCY GOODS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c., &c.

COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS
A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK RETAILING at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES, EMBRACING
NEW-YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA, UTICA, TUSCARORA, FRUIT OF THE LOOM, LONSDALE, MAXWELL, WINONA, ANDROSCOGGIN, HILL, OLD YORK MILLS, CLARK, KERSARGE A, MASONVILLE, RUBICON, FORESTVILLE, DWIGHT, BATES B B, NEW-YORK IDA MILLS, and other favorite Shirtings;
6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS;
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ALLENDALE SHEETINGS,
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ANDROSCOGGIN SHEETINGS;
together with a full stock of
TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, BLANKETS, SPRING-BEDS, COMFORTABLES, QUILTS, which are offered at extremely low prices. Also, a full assortment of
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 CANAL-ST.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIAN CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE LUPIN'S BOMBAZINE, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 62½.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIN CRAPES AND TAMERTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 37½c. WORTH 62½c.
FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3.
OBSERVE. W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

SPRING OPENING
OF
SILK AND STRAW GOODS,
PATTERN BONNETS,
PARIS NOVELTIES, &c.
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 12.
IRA BEARD, No. 457 Broadway.

WANTED—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-goods, in exchange for valuable coal and iron lands, at cash value, on Kanawha River, within two miles of Charleston, West Va. Specimens of coal and iron and description of property can be seen in the City. Address, for four days, TRADE, Post-office Box No. 162.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
Will open on MONDAY, March 9, at retail, some GREAT NOVELTIES in PARIS DRESS GOODS, SILKS, PRINTED PIQUES, and PERCALES. BLACK ALPACAS, from 35c. upward, great bargains. 1,000 DOZ. BEST KID GLOVES ever sold in New-York, at $1 per pair; with great variety of HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, SHAWLS, and HOSIERY.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.
ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.
French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.
N. B.—Werly's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MAISON DE DENTELLES.
JOSEPH TUCKER, importer of rich laces, No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SPRING BONNETS, PATTERN HATS and bonnets, bonnet frames, new shapes; new styles for the Spring; retail and wholesale; milliners be sure and call; save this. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU ARE ON FIRE
With rheumatism
Put on fiery liniments
Or blister plasters;
Add all the fire you can.
If your house is on fire
Throw on turpentine;
If your brain is on fire,
Bundle clothes over your head,
Keep the heat all in.
Brutes having heat or pain
Wade into the water;
Folks have more wisdom.
Brutes drink cold water
If burning up with fever;
Folks drink physic.
Wounded beasts shun heat,
Men seek more fire.
Folks swallow pills.
Brutes don't know how.
Pain is inflammation;
Inflammation is heat.
Add fire to fire
And put it out;
Never mind the smart,
Pile on the fuel.
If you have fever,
Beware of cold water,
Eat plenty of mercury,
Swallow pills fast,
No matter if you do vomit.
Keep drinking medicine,
A dose every hour.
Send for the doctor;
If he tells you to stop
Taking medicines,
Discharge him
And send for another.
Don't employ a doctor
Who don't stuff you
Full of medicine.
Don't pay your doctor
Unless he gives you frequent doses
Make him earn his money.
If you die make your will
In favor of
Sugar-coated pill makers,
Cayenne pepper, liniments,
Soothing syrups,
Pectorials or plasters,
Bitters and cod-liver oil.
If any one tells you to use
Wolcott's Pain Paint,
Just call him a humbug
Before you see it.
If they say it cools fever,
Tell them they lie.
If they try to use it,
Fight against it.
Just be contrary,
If it costs you your life
Stick to your pedigree;
Yea, suffer death
Before you yield,
And use fire to quench fire.
Burn, scald, blister to the last.
No matter if your physician urges you
To use Pain Paint and everybody else.

TWINES ONLY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.
Twines for grain, coffee, salt and guano sacks, cotton bales, ham bags, wrapping, writing, news, book and sand paper, paper-hangings, seine and gilling nets, fly nets, spindle banding and loom cord, tobacco, wool and hop twine. Mattress, tufting, stitching, broom, binding, sewing, sail, carpet and all other twines. Twines for hardware, dry goods, grocers, druggists, ship chandlers, bookbinders, paper and broom makers, stationers, upholsterers, fishermen, weavers and all other trades. Cotton chalk and plow lines. Trot, staging and out lines. Samples free.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES—WHOLESALE and retail. Sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks for American and European travel, elegant morocco and Russia-leather bags, drinking cups, flasks, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

AFTER USING CATARRH REMEDIES until discouraged, get Briggs' Alleviator of Druggists; or by express 50c. and $1.00. Dr. P. Briggs & Co., 208 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from 1st-avenue to East River.

2. For building sewers in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River; Avenue A, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

3. For building sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River.

4. For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

1. Both sides of Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, from First-avenue to the East River; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth-street.

2. Both sides of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth-street; also, both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; also, the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, and both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, from Second to Fourth avenues; also, both sides of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street; also, the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to New-avenue, east, and both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the west side of Fourth-avenue, and the east side of New-avenue, east, from One Hundred and Twenty-third to one Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

3. All the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-ninth and Ninety-third streets and the Fourth and Fifth avenues: also all the lots on all the blocks lying between Sixty-seventh and Eighty-fifth streets, and Fourth-avenue and the East River.

4. Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 10, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.
DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
Administrators.
d24-law6mTu*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PROMENADE CONCERT AND RECEPTION of the Seventy-first Regiment.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MAZEPPA. MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Characters by Mrs. G. C. Howard and a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
ORPHEON CONCERT. By Mr. Jerome Hopkins, Miss Mina Geary, Mlle. Zepherine, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

PUTNAM GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
MARBLE GROUP OF EVE and THE DEAD ABEL.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
LECTURE and CONCERT.

OPERA HOUSE.
Newark, N. J.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading characters by Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Commons last evening, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, made an attempt to explain how the authorities were taken off their guard by the Clerkenwell explosion. The police had been informed, by a prisoner, of the intended attempt, and had arranged with him a signal by which they were to be warned when the conspirators approached the jail. The delay in the execution of the plot threw the police off their guard, and so the explosion caught them napping.

The London *Morning Post* furnishes the points of a comprehensive system of reform for Ireland, which, it says, will be pursued by the Government.

Several Fenian prisoners, arraigned on charges of sedition, have been released from confinement.

The French Corps Legislatif has passed the Press bill, as amended, by an almost unanimous vote.

There has been a general change in the Turkish Cabinet; all the Ministers, except the Grand Vizier, having resigned, their successors have been appointed.

The interruption mentioned yesterday as having occurred on the land lines, was between Valencia, Ireland and London. The lines on this side are, and have been, working well.

CONGRESS.

A large number of petitions were presented in the Senate yesterday and referred to Committees. Mr. George Vickers, newly-elected Senator from Maryland, appeared and was sworn in. Mr. Sumner called up the joint resolution providing for the restoration of Alabama to the Union, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. He claimed that had there been no intimidation used at the recent election in Alabama there would have been an overwhelming majority of votes cast in favor of the new Constitution. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the funding of the interest bearing debt and to amend the United States banking laws. It was ordered, printed and laid on the table. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment to strike out the appropriation for the mission to Portugal, (Minister Harvey.) After debate the amendment was lost. Further debate on the bill ensued, but without disposing of it the Senate went into Executive session and then adjourned.

In the House the regular order of business for Monday—the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference—consumed the morning hour. The resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the political *status* of the State of Texas was adopted, after some remarks by Mr. Loan. Mr. Burr, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring that a sound financial policy demands the gradual withdrawal of all interest-bearing bonds, and the substitution of greenbacks therefor. A motion to lay this on the table was negatived—yeas 56, nays 65—and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Senate disagreement to the House amendment to the Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. Gen. Anderson was considered, the House insisting upon its amendment, and calling for a committee of conference. The Senate substitute for the House joint resolution directing that certain moneys now in the hands of the Treasurer, proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property, be covered by warrant into the Treasury, gave rise to a lengthy debate, during which it was stated that great frauds had been perpetrated in certain cotton cases. Mr. Logan said that recently the Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Bureau, Mr. Clarke, had told him that he (Clarke) had obtained the signatures of three officers of the Treasury Department, certifying to the destruction in their presence of $18,640,000 worth of bonds, when, in fact, what they saw destroyed was nothing but blank paper. This statement made quite a sensation among members, and, after some debate, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Retrenchment to investigate the matter and report on Wednesday. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of a site for a Post-Office and Sub-Treasury in Boston, at a cost not exceeding $500,000. The joint resolution providing for the appointment of Commissioners to represent the Government at the International Maritime Exposition was passed. Several petitions were presented and referred, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Tennessee reports another skirmish between the revenue collectors and the illicit distillers of Claiborne County. The Collector having been several times repulsed by the distillers, took a company of cavalry to disperse the rioters, when a skirmish ensued, resulting in the killing of two of the soldiers. The details of the affair have not reached us.

An avalanche came down the Sierra Nevada Mountains a day or two since, near the town of Cisco, California, killing six Chinamen. Seven locomotives belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad were buried in the snow. The avalanche was between five and six miles in extent.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, (Brooklyn,) yesterday, Judge Lott, in his charge to the Grand Jury, referred to a report which had reached him to the effect that Justices were in the habit of imposing large fines for trifling offences, under the Revenue and other laws, and appropriating the fines to their own private uses, and he called on the District-Attorney, if such should prove, on investigation, to be the fact, to prepare bills of indictment against the offending Justices.

Inspectors Gleason and Conalty, of the Internal Revenue service, and a number of assistants, under the direction of Collector Bailey, of the Fourth District, made a raid on Sunday night and yesterday morning on distilleries suspected of doing business in violation of the laws. They seized five distilleries and rectifying establishments during their exciting tour.

A large meeting of the Bar was held in the United States District Court-room yesterday afternoon, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Daniel Lord. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and suitable eulogies were pronounced by William M. Evarts, Charles O'Conor and William Allan Butler.

Yesterday the Committee on Cities, of the State Senate, met at the Metropolitan Hotel, and took evidence concerning the manner in which the terms of the contract for cleaning streets in this City have been complied with. Mayor Hoffman, Contractors James R. Whiting, John L. Brown, Shepherd E. Knapp and Jackson S. Shultz were the witnesses examined.

Yesterday, Richard Casey was placed upon trial for the second time, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Wm. Connell, on the 4th of January last. Maggie Brown, Emma Gardner, Wm. Gillen and Police Sergeant Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, testified for the prosecution to the same facts, substantially, as at the previous trial. The trial will probably be concluded to-day.

Hon. Henry Welles, Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, (Seventh Judicial District,) died at Penn Yan on Saturday last. This Judge was well known in this City, having frequently held court here, and several of the courts adjourned yesterday out of respect to his memory.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday referred to the Committee on Street Openings the resolution to widen and extend Church-street. A resolution to appoint a general clerk to the Board of Aldermen was laid over.

Cotton opened briskly at a sharp advance in prices, but closed tamely. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Barley were dearer, and generally in good request. Provisions attracted rather more attention, but at variable prices. Groceries were moderately inquired for. The freight market was a trifle firmer.

Transactions were dull yesterday at the cattle yards on One Hundredth-street. The arrivals for the weekly supply numbered about 2,000 beeves. Prices were rather on the decline. But really good cattle are in excellent request at 16c.@18c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few choice animals were reported as sold for more than 18c. ℔ lb. The poorest are sold at about 10c. ℔ lb. Sales were made at nearly all the intermediate prices between 10c.@18c. ℔ lb., according to the quality of the animals. The sheep trade is dull. Fair mutton sheep were selling for 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, with a downward tendency in prices. Common lots brought 6c. and upward ℔ lb., live weight. Large numbers were sold for about 4½c.@5c. ℔ lb., live weight. The hog market is steady. There were thirteen car loads yesterday at Communipaw yards, selling at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Relations of the Races—Congress and the Conventions.

The colored James Harris, whom the Radicals of the Raleigh District in North Carolina nominated for Congress, has a more correct appreciation of the situation than the white leaders of the party who sought his services. Harris is as radical as those who nominated him; he is intelligent and ambitious—a good speaker, and sure of a large majority of votes; but he declines the nomination solely and avowedly because he believes that the presence of negroes in Congress would operate injuriously to their race. He declares that the effect of sending colored representatives by the Southern States would be to raise a storm throughout the country that would drive the Republicans from power, and produce a reaction from which the freedmen would be the first to suffer. He therefore refuses to gratify his own ambition or to carry out the purpose of his friends; and he urges upon his party throughout the South the adoption of a policy which, while protecting the blacks in every newly-acquired right, shall not needlessly provoke opposition or endanger the friendly relations of the races in the South. More sensible advice has not been uttered since the beginning of reconstruction, and its acceptance by those whom it immediately concerns will be well for the party and the negro.

The same reasoning, however, applies with equal force to the entire policy of the Radicals in the Southern States. The considerations which should prevent the selection of negroes for Senators or Representatives are just as applicable to many of the measures of Congress, and to the evident tendency of its whole course. The appearance of Harris on the floor of the House or the Senate might be a more exciting cause of passion; but, after all, it would be the logical and proper result of a plan which is transferring to the blacks the almost absolute control of Southern affairs. They elect and compose the majority of delegates in the Constitutional Conventions; they dictate the provisions of the new Constitutions; they are relied upon to give effect to the proceedings of the Conventions, and they will have the control of the greater number of State officers. Why should they not send to Washington Senators and representatives of their own color? If James Harris and the race for whom he speaks are good enough to frame Constitutions, to organize State Governments, to make State laws and fill State offices, why should not they aspire to seats in the Chamber presided over by Mr. Colfax, or in that more dignified body of which Mr. Wade is the Chief Executive? The only conceivable reply is that such a step is inexpedient; it would bring one of the results of the revolution into too great prominence to be safe or pleasant for the party responsible for the event. The party managers at Washington realize the risk of this contingency, and are trying to avert it. And the colored nominee of the Raleigh district has come very opportunely to their assistance.

But the mere declination of a nomination for Congress will neither extricate the Republican Party from its dilemma nor reconcile the South to the new order of things. The trouble is, not that sons of Ham are set up as candidates for high political position, but that the process of reconstruction has developed the inevitable tendency of the Congressional policy to organize the blacks as the controlling political element throughout the South. That fact nothing can conceal. Whether Harris goes to Congress or remains at home, is a trivial point compared with the existence of a black power, which will as surely elect its representatives as it will possess the mastery of State affairs. The votes will be cast by black men, and though Holden take the place of Harris, the representation will be, to all intents and purposes, black as before. It will be the substitution of a mean white for an ambitious black—that is all. If, then, Congress is so far afraid of its handiwork that it detects party peril in the appearance of negro Senators and Representatives in the Capitol, it will show less than Harris' sense unless it also discover the mischief of which the Raleigh nomination is a natural consequence.

The mischief, in truth, is already done, and but one way is open by which Congress may palliate its results, and mitigate the odium it entails. The essential fact to be remembered is, that reconstruction, as it is going on, is the work, almost exclusively, of the colored people. They are the possessors of the power whose exercise we are required day after day to record. The whole business is carried on in their interest. They appear as the privileged class; white intelligence, capacity and character being either disfranchised by the law, or rendered impotent by black organizations manipulated by white adventurers. To this extent evil has been done which cannot be undone. We trace its working in the gradual weakening of the bond which has hitherto held together the two races—in the assertion, on the one hand, of black authority, and in the display, on the other, of strong and compact combinations to resist the madness and insolence of negro domination.

The one way by which alone Congress may atone for its rashness, and rectify the blunder it has committed, lies through the exercise of wide discretionary power with which it is entrusted as the final court of revision for the State Constitutions. This provision of the law affords an opportunity which no party not preordained by the gods to self-destruction would neglect. It cannot be pretended that the necessity for revision does not exist. It were nearer the truth to say that the occasion for exercising the reserved authority is greater than Congress could have contemplated. The intent was, to hold in check the possible inclination of the Conventions to construct State Governments without a due regard to the fundamental assertions of right which grew out of emancipation and the war. What has happened differs radically from what was considered possible. Instead of the infringement of black rights, the outrage complained of is the arrogant invasion of the blacks of the rights of white citizens. In Alabama, the invasion has taken the form of a test oath which will disfranchise a large proportion of the whites. In Virginia it is taking the form of wholesale disfranchisement, affecting, as Hunnicutt declares, thirty thousand in addition to the number already disfranchised. And in all the Southern States the same infamy is being enacted. Everywhere the blacks are asserting their power in a manner that disgusts Northern on-lookers, and lays the foundation of bitter feuds between the races.

Now, we take it for granted that the Reconstruction acts define the maximum of disfranchisement according to the judgment of Congress. The purpose was to keep out the enumerated classes only pending the preliminaries of State reorganization, the presumption being that thereafter political equality would exist. But it does not exist, or, rather, will not, if the doings of the conventions be permitted to pass unchallenged. It therefore becomes the duty of Congress so to amend the constitutions submitted for ratification as to avert the threatened proscription and secure to the whites the privileges of which knaves and fanatics would deprive them. The step suggested has the merit of being equally politic and just. And it is the only probable step by which the tendency to Southern anarchy may be checked, and the Republican Party rescued from the disgrace which awaits it if the Hunnicutts of the conventions be allowed to remain masters of the situation.

Cleaning the Streets.

A Committee of the State Senate is inquiring into the working of our street-cleaning contract. According to present appearances they are likely to elicit a good deal of novel and startling information. Mr. Whiting, the contractor, was examined yesterday, and made some statements, which, we venture to say, will very considerably astonish a good many of our citizens. He said, for example, that Broadway, during the Winter, has been kept passable for a "reasonable number of vehicles;"—that "the crosswalks have been kept free from ice and snow,"—and that he "gave orders" to his inspectors for the removal of snow from all the streets, but "does not know whether it was done or not!"

We should like to offer a reward for the man who has seen any crosswalks in Broadway or the Fifth-avenue, to say nothing of less frequented streets, cleared of snow, ice, slush or mud, during the Winter, unless it was done by private enterprise, or by that most deserving class of our public servants, the boys and girls who sweep the crossings for such loose pennies as they can get. Long after the snow had so far melted as to make it easy to sweep the crosswalks clear, no one could cross either of those streets, throughout their whole length, without going ankle-deep in water or in slush. The snow was left to accumulate, day after day and week after week, in both those streets, until it became solid and removable only by the pickax. Both were, perhaps, in Mr. Whiting's judgment, "passable" for vehicles—but only at the risk of breaking their springs and wheels, to say nothing of the bones of their inmates. On Saturday last we saw Mr. Whiting himself subjected to such a jolting, in trying to ride up Broadway, as must have essentially aided his digestion, though it must have sadly disturbed his conscience, considering the statements he was about to make. There has not even been any attempt to clear any *part* of Broadway by heaping up the snow in the middle of the street, so that vehicles could pass on each side, as was done two years ago. We have not seen the slightest evidence of any attempt to clear it,—and its condition even now is such as makes it dangerous for light vehicles to pass through it.

Mr. Whiting may or may not have complied with the letter of his contract. We have always supposed that he had, for he is a man of character, sensible of his obligations, and above all suspicion of making a City contract a cover for fraud and plunder. He states, frankly enough, that he gave $200,000 for four-fifths of the contract which he holds, —that is, he paid that sum of money for the privilege of cleaning the streets at the contract price,—and that he intended to get back his money. He would not, in other words, spend on cleaning the streets, within $200,000 of what the contract allowed him. It needs no argument to show that the system of street cleaning by contract, on such a basis as this, is simply absurd. It is worse than a failure; so far as the people, and their interest in having clean streets is concerned, it is a fraud. We never have had, and we never can have, clean streets under it. It will fail, just as the system of repairing the State canals by contract has failed, and for the same reasons. Whoever takes the contract does it for the purpose of making money; and he will spend just as little on the work, and consequently save just as much of his contract pay, as possible. This is human nature; and Mr. Whiting has just as much of that commodity as anybody else, though probably no more.

Mayor Hoffman, who also gives his testimony, is right in condemning the contract system for these reasons. He thinks that the Mayor or the Street Commissioner should have authority to clean the streets, and to pay out whatever money is necessary. Perhaps this may be the best, and possibly the only, way, in which the work can be well done. It is liable, however, to two objections; it may not be done after all, and more money may be stolen than is actually spent in doing it. The Mayor knows, better than we do, that if he had such authority he would be surrounded by an army of politicians, of all grades and of all classes, who would claim, in one form or another, a share of the plunder, and that he would be utterly powerless to resist their demands. We do not state the case stronger than it is,—or stronger, we are satisfied, than the Mayor *knows* it to be,—when we say that those branches of the City Government which have the disbursement of large sums of the public money, are really controlled in much of their action, and especially in distributing their patronage, by the organized hangers-on, who look to public office and to nothing else for their personal profit, and who care nothing else about it. No part of the City Government can keep itself free from these influences or successfully resist them. And the street-cleaning branch would be as thoroughly under their control as any other.

The Downfall of Goldwin Smith.

We fear that the Loyal League will now have to discipline Mr. Goldwin Smith. The distinguished Oxford professor, scholar and friend of freedom has just published a letter on the present aspect of American affairs, (to be found in yesterday's Times,) filled with the most shocking political heresies, which show conclusively that there is no likelihood of his redemption but by a castigation of the most heartrending nature.

There will be an opportunity, moreover, of bringing him to his wits very soon. He is coming back to this country in a few months to spend some years in studying our institutions, our politics and our national development. He can be summoned to make his appearance before the High Court as soon as he arrives on our shores; and after listening to the articles of impeachment, and the evidence of them, as furnished by his own words, published under his own signature, he can be summarily deprived of all positions of trust and honor, and consigned to the purgatory in which others, far less culpable, have already been doomed to suffer. When he was in this country a couple of years ago, he had a reception such as has been afforded to few foreigners. The Loyal League *fêted* him from city to city, and the acclamations that welcomed him almost rent the roof. He was looked on as the very incarnation of political wisdom, and every word that dropped from his lips was listened to with a reverent air. If, on his return, he find this all changed, and nothing awaiting him but trial for heresy, he will have no one to blame but himself.

It is on the most fundamental points that Goldwin Smith has offended. In his letter he treats of the leaders and measures of this revolutionary epoch, the question of negro suffrage, the question of impeachment, the question of State rights, the corruption of the Republican Party, &c., &c.; and in regard to each he is so far astray from the loyal standard of the day, that it does not seem possible he could ever have marched under it.

Let us help the High Court to draw up the articles of impeachment, in order that they may all be prepared and proven by the time of his arrival.

1. In regard to the revolutionary leaders now figuring at Washington, he says:

"Revolution is to them the breath of life. They do not know its limits or perceive when the time is come for bringing it to a close. They do not see that, the war being over, the people long for repose, that the heart of each man turns from the fierce struggle of contending principles to his own vine and his own fig-tree. They strive, *by inflammatory speeches and measures of violence, to spur enthusiasm again to the revolutionary pitch, and by so doing they increase and precipitate the reaction.*"

Language could not be more explicit; heresy could not be more offensive. Nothing more is necessary to convict; nothing could call for severer punishment. To talk of Stevens, and Butler, and Ashley, and Boutwell, and Wade, and Chandler, and the rest of them in this style, shows such a contempt for intellectual and moral greatness, for high statesmanship and higher principle, that the utterer can expect neither mercy nor tolerance.

2. In regard to the question of negro suffrage, Goldwin Smith, without the fear of Africa before his eyes, says:

"We may regard with toleration and with patience the hesitation of the American people on the subject of negro suffrage. Not that, if I were an American, I should be opposed to that measure. * * * But I understand the hesitation. Firmly believing in the unity and ultimate equality of the whole human race, I cannot help seeing that at present the Anglo-Saxon and the negro are separated from each other almost by the whole diapason of humanity; that social fusion is scarcely possible; and that without social fusion political fusion is very difficult."

To this he adds a certain "melancholy conviction" which he entertains on the subject; but as we ourselves do not entertain it, we will not bring it forward against him. It is sufficient that he says what we have quoted; and if it be not enough to remove him from the dinner-table, we will proceed to the third article.

3. This charge relates to impeachment. Mr. Smith says that he considers the President a "traitor to his cause," adding:

"But his impeachment was a measure which belonged to 1863, not to 1867. Whether legally defensible or not, it was morally and politically out of date, and could only tend to put the feelings of the mass of the people, weary of extremities and alarmed for the Constitution, on the President's side. A violent attack on the Supreme Court would infallibly have a similar effect."

This is extremely reprehensible. It admits of no palliation, and the man who could talk in this way should have the chair removed from under him as quickly as possible.

4. The next article is one in regard to which the victim can make no sort of defence. We ourselves are sorry to bring it forward, and pained that it can be made against Goldwin Smith. But as we are aiding the Loyal League in an imperative duty, we cast aside our own feelings. It relates to the question of State rights, and is thus distinctly written:

"There is one element in the reaction with which I confess I positively sympathize. I have always derided the pretence that the conspiracy of the slave-owners to found a slave empire on the ruins of the Union was an application of the doctrine of State Right. *But the doctrine of State right itself has always seemed to me sound.* I have always held that Federation, not centralized nationality, was the destined system of the New World—the only system by which the blessings of union could be extended to the communities of a whole continent, and reconciled with liberty, self-government and independence of mind."

If any one will dare to exculpate Goldwin Smith from the high misdemeanor of this utterance, he himself should be taken in hand and put out of doors.

5. Goldwin Smith accuses the Radical leaders of intrigue and corruption in this way:

"Selfishness, intrigue and corruption gather round the victorious standard—even though it be the standard of the noblest and purest cause. The party which conquered in the civil war, and which, while the civil war was raging, showed a heroism and self-sacrifice which will be illustrious forever, has in the hour of triumph undergone the common doom. Its recent defeats must be regarded, I fear, to some extent as a just protest of the nation, not only against violence, but against dishonesty and corruption."

This caps the climax. And is enough to throw one into an uncontrollable passion.

6. It would be better not to weaken the case by adding anything more. And in fact the next heresy, we come to in order, is so much like the first we quoted, that it is hardly worth while cutting it from his letter:

"Had the Republican chiefs brought forward a rational, however thoroughgoing scheme of reconstruction, convinced the people that it was practicable, and pushed steadily forward toward its accomplishment, without entangling themselves in any other issues, or seeking any adventitious aid, they would probably have retained the full confidence of the nation, which would have seen in their ascendancy the best hope of terminating the revolution. But, as I have said before, the men produced by revolutions are revolutionists. They are enthusiasts, sometimes fanatics, sometimes really great moral leaders, but seldom statesmen."

These six charges can easily be expanded by a sharp fellow into at least six hundred. And if they are not sufficient to convict Mr. Goldwin Smith, and remove him from the position of trust and honor to which he was so proudly elevated two years ago, then what's the use of having a High Court for the trial of anybody?

An Acknowledgment.

The Cable Company, acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, laid the American Press under special obligations by transmitting the important and interesting debate in Parliament, which we published yesterday, over their lines *gratuitously*. It was a remarkable feat, and gives, perhaps, a more striking illustration than any thing else which has occurred, of the important part which the Telegraph is destined to play in the future history of the times.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Senate yesterday very sensibly admitted to his place the new Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Vickers,) elected as a substitute for Mr. Thomas, rejected a few days ago for alleged disloyalty. Mr. Thomas was refused his seat on the ground that he had given his son a hundred dollars after the latter had concluded to join the rebel army—this charge being admitted and all the others disproved. Though Mr. Vickers was one of the strongest Unionists of Maryland, and showed his loyalty at a time and under circumstances that ought to prove its genuineness, yet there were threats that he too would be charged with disloyalty when his credentials were presented to the Senate. The charges, however, which were put forward in the name of Gen. Schenck were rather too ridiculous for presentation; and so, in order to make some show of opposition, Mr. Sumner contented himself with offering a resolution of inquiry "whether the Government of Maryland is republican in form sufficient to allow her to send a Senator at this time." The good sense of the Senate, however, compelled the withdrawal of this idiotic resolution, and Mr. Vickers was sworn in.

The Chief Justice of the United States is paying the penalty exacted by party spirit, for the crime of having opinions of his own, even on questions of law. Referring to his recent letter to the Senate, the Washington correspondent of the New-Haven *Journal*, says "it is pitiful to see a man of such splendid powers, and otherwise noble character, so devoured by aspirations unworthy of him, that his best friends cannot put full confidence in him," and the more unscrupulous of the Radicals at Washington do not hesitate to denounce him as seeking a nomination for the Presidency from the Democratic Party!

The *Evening Post* repeats the statement, which has been made and denied over and over again, that Dr. Lardner "demonstrated scientifically" in advance "the impossibility of crossing the ocean by steam." Dr. Lardner in a public lecture did endeavor to show that ocean steamers could never be employed profitably, on account of the expense of running them; but we do not think he ever took the ground that they could not cross the ocean at all. He always denied that he had ever done so, and devoted a long note, in the published volume of his lectures, to refuting the statement.

In an article yesterday on ferry franchises and the abuse by the Common Council of its power in respect to them, we inadvertantly said that Mr. E. A. Stevens, owner of the Hoboken route, paid $11,000 per annum for his lease of the Barclay-street slips, when we ought to have said $1,100. If Mr. Stevens were to pay the first-named amount there would be more show of justice in the matter, the privileges he receives from the City being well worth $11,000 a year. But as he holds a monopoly—being sole owner of the Hoboken water-front—there is little chance of his ever giving a fair sum to the Corporation for his franchise. For the same reason the patrons of the Hoboken Ferry are compelled to put up with more inconveniences in the matter of discourtesy of employes, comfortless boats and irregularity of trips than the passengers of any other ferry—not excepting that to Williamsburg.

We are very glad to learn from the Troy *Times* that party feeling, and party interest, have had nothing whatever to do with the impeachment of the President. We have insisted from the beginning that they ought not to have,—that the proceedings should be wholly and impartially judicial, and not partisan;—but some things we had noticed had excited misgivings on this point. Our Troy namesake reassures us. If party feeling had had any influence in the matter, the *Times* says, the President would have been impeached long ago; but as he has not been impeached till *now*, the process is wholly free from everything like partisanship. The Democratic newspapers will please take notice of this fact.

There is only one profounder mystery, it would seem, in existing diplomacy, than the question why the American fleet visits Italy,—and that is, why the Italian fleet visits America. To both these enterprises the most extraordinary explanations have been given, revealing State-craft deep enough to astonish a Machiavelli. But now a new theory comes—the Italian fleet is not going to the La Plata at all. After leaving the Bay of Naples, it is going to "surreptitiously" steal toward the Levant, there to cooperate with an English squadron to be dispatched simultaneously to the same point from Malta. What both are then to do, Paris, which tells the story, does not inform us. It is one of those naval puzzles like that of the "aid and comfort" which the presence of Admiral Farragut's command is supposed to be giving to the Garibaldians.

Our City of Mexico correspondent forecasts the end of the brief and unnatural tranquillity which Mexico has enjoyed since the fall of the Empire and the death of Maximilian. The country, it would seem, is emerging again to its normal condition of broils and bloodshed. From all points of the compass—from Yucatan, Guerrero, Tulancingo, Huachinango, Durango—tidings fly to the capital of fresh revolts and of old ones strengthening. It is never accurate to speak of a "reign of peace" in Mexico—at best it is only an interregnum. What the remedy is it may be difficult to predict. An Ex-Governor of Michiocan is, indeed, quoted as advising an application of "100,000 intelligent Americans" to the body politic, "to assist in making and maintaining good laws and order." But this is a prescription hard to procure. We fear all Mexico would not be inducement enough for 100,000 Americans to colonize there just now.

A characteristic demonstration was made on Sunday, at the Stadt Theatre in the Bowery, by those Germans who are opposed to the Metropolitan Excise Law, especially the Sunday clause. The burden of all the speeches was abuse of the law and the clergy. The law was stigmatized as tyrannical—forbidding the Germans the fresh air, and compelling them to worship a God in whom they did not believe. Especial delight seemed to be taken by most of the speakers in ridiculing religion and its servants, and the most irreverent utterances were the most loudly applauded. It was not liberty which was advocated, but license to indulge in the grossest sensual appetites. Altogether, the demonstration was in striking contrast to the orderly and quiet meeting it was designed to offset, which was held in Cooper Institute, last week, by the better class of the German population, who are in favor of Christian institutions and the laws of the land.

The debate on the proposition in the Virginia Convention to allow no voter to cast his ballot unless he has paid up his annual capitation tax, is a very good specimen of the strictly partisan light in which so many fundamental laws have been regarded in these bodies at the South. The Conservatives supported this proposition to a man, and to a man the Radicals opposed it. The reason is obvious—the proposition would largely decrease the vote of the freedmen, who could not be wholly relied upon both to vote and pay taxes. Hence, as a matter which ought to be settled on general principles, the Convention divided on the strict lines of party.

While Mr. Speed, at Frankfort, Ky., is greeting the present as a golden age, "when Radicals can trust Radicals," across the river, at Cincinnati, Wendell Phillips is writing letters to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, full of doubt and misgiving. He finds even the Senate "filled by lawyers never daring to peer beyond the limits of a *nisi prius* decision, by greedy men using their places for profit, and by party plotters." We shall not attempt to say which of these Radical doctors is right; but that they "disagree" is evident.

The Virginia Constitutional Convention has "indorsed" the impeachment of the President by the usual strict party vote wherewith that measure is, in all public bodies, indorsed or condemned. The question arises, What has the Constitutional Convention of Virginia to do with the impeachment of the President, one way or the other? We do not understand that it was assembled for the purpose of affixing its countersign to Congressional legislation of any sort. Mr. Hunnicutt seems to have been offended when a Conservative member moved that a committee of five be appointed "to draft articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson." But wherein was this motion more out of place than the Convention's "approval" of the action of the House?

Health Commissioner.

Gov. Fenton has made a good selection of a Health Commissioner to succeed D. Willard Parker, whose acceptance as head of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton led him to decline a reappointment. Dr. Stephen Smith, upon whom the nomination has fallen, has been an ardent student of hygienics and preventive medicine for many years, and has made some valuable contributions to sanitary science. His connection with the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, extending over a period of nearly seventeen years, has given him experience in the duties that pertain to the administration of health laws, and made him familiar with every department of his profession. He took a very prominent part in the great sanitary survey of New-York, made in 1864 and 1865, and has been more or less intimately associated with all attempts at sanitary reform that have been made during the past ten years. He was selected by the present Board of Health to prepare a plan of house-to-house visitation, to be practiced, if necessary, during the cholera epidemic of 1866. His plan was adopted, but it was held as a reserved force of the Board, which it did not become necessary to call into action against the pestilence. By inclination, by culture and by experience, Dr. Smith seems, therefore, to be specially fitted for the position, and his nomination and confirmation are alike creditable to the Governor and the Senate.

Protection of the Croton Aqueduct—A Warning.

In September, 1866, application was made to the Croton Aqueduct Board for a supply of water for the Jerome Park race course near Fordham. Excepting in the case of the State Prison at Sing Sing, which is provided for by special enactment and for special reasons, it is not legal for the Board to permit the water from the aqueduct to be used outside the City limits, and the permit applied for was therefore refused. Mr. Jerome accordingly made other arrangements for obtaining a supply of water for the course; but the day before the races were to take place, one of the banks which he had constructed for the purpose caved in, and could not be repaired in time for the meeting. In this exigency and to prevent an entire want of water for the thousands of people who were expected to be present, persons in the employ of Mr. Jerome drilled a hole through the upper wall of the aqueduct and inserted a pipe, through which the water was led into his grounds and into a large tank constructed for its reception. The work was done secretly and quietly. The trench for the pipe was refilled and the sods replaced. Mr. John L. Berrien, the keeper of that portion of the aqueduct, becoming aware of this trespass, either from his own observation in his daily tour of inspection, or in some other way, immediately removed the pipe and had the injury to the aqueduct repaired.

Since that time the Croton Board have been diligently striving to adduce evidence of the facts before the Grand Jury and criminal courts of Westchester County, and at the present term of the Court of Sessions the Grand Jury found a true bill against Mr. Jerome and other parties acting under him in the arrangement of his race-grounds. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and they were arraigned before the Court on Tuesday last. Mr. Jerome at once pleaded guilty — acknowledging the acts charged, and avowing his own responsibility for them. He stated, through his counsel, the circumstances under which the trespass was committed, and alleged that, while he knew the act to be a trespass, he was not aware that there was any law giving it a more serious character. Judge Cochran, the presiding Judge, holding that while Mr. Jerome's act was unquestionably a violation of law, it was evident that it had not been done with any malicious intent to injure the aqueduct, and he therefore imposed a fine of $150.

The case may serve as a warning to persons living on the line of the aqueduct; it also affords gratifying evidence of the vigilance and impartiality of the Board in protecting this important work from unlawful depredations.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Lester Wallack's drama of "Rosedale" was reproduced last evening at this cheerful house with the most satisfactory results. The theatre overflowed with a sea of intoxicating beauties and substantial citizens—by which ornate phrase we intend a splendid compliment for the audience that assembled—redolent as it was of fashion and premium stocks. The play appears to be as fresh as upon its birth-night, and to delight as greatly as ever it did. The gay dragoon hits the robber in the eye with the same science, and in the same spot as before; the panel opens, the hammer is heated, the lights burn blue, the robber is foiled, the child is stolen, the gentlemanly flash-cove sings, and the final explanations and counter explanations are given as in the first long career of the play and during its brilliant revival three years ago. The scenery in the present instance seems to have been wholly repainted, and the ladies are habited in new styles that will be imitated from Union-square to the Battery. The present cast varies little, in the essential parts, from the original distribution. The ladies and gentlemen of the company seemed, last evening, to feel that they were performing in a very successful play, and they did everything with the calm confidence of a mathematician who multiplies two by two, and announces that the product is four. A play, however, in which every character is prominent on the scene at some time or other, is not often written now-a-days, but "Rosedale" is one of that class. Indeed, it is thoroughly a "character" play, and most of the fine cast justified the manager's judgment and realized the dramatist's ideals. Therefore Mr. Wallack had more than one reason to be satisfied. In his own part of *Elliot Grey* he was easy and pleasant, as he always is, in its lighter moods, and when he had a touch of sentiment to interpolate—his transition from careless levity to the solemn and pathetic, as in the famous "Gypsy Dell" scene, was in thorough keeping with the character. Mr. Rockwell was painstaking and careful in the wicked *Colonel*, and Mr. Ringgold only needs to become more familiar with his lines, to make a conscientious representative of the village *Doctor*. *Miles McKenna*, as in the earlier representations of the play, is entrusted to Mr. John Gilbert, and while that respectable and familiar old face seems to cry out against the smut and obloquy that is heaped upon it, the villainous nature of the part is faithfully carried out by the actor. Mr. Holland is *Buzbury Kobb*, as of yore, and avails himself of all the raw material for broad comedy offered by his confinement in the closet among the pickle jars and jam pots, and the equally familiar mistake of the declaration of marriage meant for another, and misinterpreted into an offer to *Tabitha Stork*—grimly and humorously played by Mrs. Vernon. In the romantic bit of *Romany Rob*, the gipsy rascal, Mr. Williamson was picturesque enough, but a trifle ponderous. In the part of *Rosa Leigh* Miss Rose Eytinge has a character in which she can effect a complete triumph. More freshness, grace and naturalness than she exhibited in this it would be scarcely possible to find. The audience, accustomed always to be pleased by Miss Eytinge, took no pains to conceal, last night, that they were charmed. The spirit of playful girlishness which pervades the character dwells most peacefully in Miss Eytinge's speech and manner. Mrs. Jennings played the part of *Lady May* with great pains, and with as much fervor as is reconcilable with an over-elaboration that runs into studied affectation where sincerity and earnestness are most wanted; the situation where the boy is restored to his heart-broken mother was far too much for Mrs. Jennings. We should not withhold a word of praise from Miss Timoney, the little girl who played the part of this boy Baronet. Miss Morant's impersonation of *Lady Adela* is an animated, hearty and effective performance, and Mrs. Sefton in the exuberant character of *Sarah Sikes* was excessively humorous. Parts of mirth-provoking quality, like this one, are always to be safely trusted to Mrs. Sefton, without danger of having the color laid on as with a trowel; exaggeration is not in Mrs. Sefton's way, although most audiences seem to be best pleased the more highly comic parts are peppered. The leading tableaux were heartily redemanded last evening, while the picturesque effect of the Gypsy encampment and its surprise by the riflemen, and Mr. Lester's singing of "Luddy Fuddy," were especially enjoyed by the audience. "Rosedale" will be repeated every evening until further notice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The pantomime was not produced last evening. The management discovered late in the afternoon that it would be out of the question to give a representation that would satisfy the audience and be worthy the reputation of the theatre, and therefore considered it just to all parties to postpone the production of "Humpty Dumpty" until to-night. At rehearsal all worked well, and the transformation tableau, only, hitched; but rather than have the scene at Niblo's on the first night of the "White Fawn" repeated, Mr. Fox came to the wise conclusion stated above. The seats purchased for last evening will be good for to-night's performance, or they may be exchanged; while to-night's tickets go over for use to-morrow. The *matinée* tickets will be good upon the day they were bought for.

Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

A fair and extremely quiet audience heard Mrs. Kemble read "Julius Cæsar," in Steinway Hall, last night. The same dark dress, with its narrow border of white lace about the neck, in which Mrs. Kemble read "Coriolanus," was worn last evening. The applause was more discriminative than usual, and was heartiest after the orations that occur in the third act of the play. Mrs. Kemble reads again on Wednesday afternoon.

Singular Case of Suicide.—For the two weeks prior to yesterday, a man, about twenty-five years of age, had been sojourning at the New England Hotel, No. 30 Bowery, having entered his name on the lodgers' book on his arrival as Janson, and not giving any Christian name. He was an entire stranger to all the habitués of the house, and making no acquaintances; during his stay did nothing that attracted any particular attention. Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, as he had not made his appearance during the day, his room was entered, and he was found dead in his bed. There was nothing whatever to be found in the room that would indicate the cause of death, but on a table was found the following note: "To Mr. Johnson, down stairs: When I am dead in my room, No. 9, please send my valise to Mr. Cummings, No. 256 Broadway. Yours, Janson. March 8." This note was the only evidence to be obtained that death had resulted from the act of the deceased, and it gave no information of the actuating cause or of the means used. From the composed condition of the remains it was conjectured that some milder poison had been used, but no remnants of any could be found. The case was reported to the Coroners' Office, and at the inquest to be held to-day by Coroner Schirmer it is probable that fuller information of the deceased and the cause of death will be obtained.

Fire in First-avenue.—At 11:10 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the pork-packing establishment of William Wies, No. 254 First-avenue, originating in the lard-cooling apparatus near the furnace. The loss on stock is $2,000, and is covered by policies of insurance as follows: $2,000 in the Niagara, $3,000 in the Peter Cooper, and $5,000 in the Importers' and Traders'. The building, owned by Peter Bulty, is damaged $500, and is insured for $4,000 in the Stuyvesant and Williamsburg City.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

The President's course with regard to the trial of Impeachment has become the theme of much speculation, and many rumors. For counsel it is not yet known that he has positively retained more than two persons, namely, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., of New-York, and BENJ. R. CURTIS, Esq., of Massachusetts. The following from the *Evening Star* of this city, is a good *resumé* of the rumor and speculation afloat, especially in Democratic circles. There is no doubt but that the President has been urged to pursue the course indicated by some of his friends. But if there is one thing which he will not do, it is that he will not resign; that would be equivalent to a confession of guilt, and besides would not really shield him from impeachment if the House insisted on prosecuting the case. In addition, the President firmly believes there is no surer way of breaking down the ascendancy of the Republican Party than for it to push the trial of an innocent man through to conviction or acquittal. Hence he will take the chances of the verdict of the Senate. The following is the extract alluded to:

"The mist which has pervaded political circles since Friday last has commenced to rise slowly, and the exact condition which affairs are about to assume is partially discernible. The President's most intimate friends, and those to whom he looks for counsel and advice, have not known precisely what course he intended to pursue. On Friday last, those of his counsel who were here were closeted with him a great portion of the day. That night Mr. D. D. FIELD, who has been engaged by Mr. JOHNSON, left here quietly for New-York, and during all day Saturday was closeted there with leading Democratic politicians. He returned to Washington early yesterday morning, and was with the President during the day. This fact alone, in the present condition of affairs, is regarded as significant. This morning it is stated by leading Democrats that the President has fully decided upon his plans, and that there will be no hesitancy in carrying them out.

First—On next Friday his counsel will appear in court ready to proceed with the trial, and will not ask for an extension of time. They will then object to every Republican Senator who has expressed an opinion as to Mr. JOHNSON's guilt or innocence on the articles of impeachment being allowed to act as jurors in the case. This point they, of course, do not expect to carry, but have it overruled.

Second—The question as to whether Senators from twenty-seven States constitute the Senate of the United States will be raised. They will take the same view of the matter that the President has in all his public speeches and State papers maintained, that until ten Southern States have their representatives in the House and Senate of the United States the latter body is not competent to take up, try and pass judgment on so vital and important a question as impeaching the highest officer known to the Government. Failing on both these questions, the President will then firmly refuse to proceed with his trial, asserting that in such a court justice cannot be done him, and then will rise and tender his resignation, and appeal directly to the people to sustain him, and to pass judgment at the ballot-box against the Senate of the United States. This, in short, is what the Democrats who are intimate with the President assert to-day is the course he will pursue. The story meets with some credence among Republicans, and it is regarded by them as a shrewd attempt on the part of the President's friends to make him the Democratic candidate.

The House Impeachment Committee are examining witnesses to facilitate the case before the Senate. They have examined several short-hand reporters from Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis, including Col. GOBRIGHT, the Agent of the Associated Press, who accompanied the President on his Western trip in 1866. The expert stenographer who reported the celebrated 22d of February speech for the TIMES, which was the only paper in the country that gave it in full, will also be examined.

The report that Gen. BUTLER means to urge another article of impeachment has no further foundation than that gentleman's known disposition to complicate matters by dragging in every indiscretion that the President has ever committed. No additional articles have been proposed in the Board of Managers.

It is probable that another attempt to amend the rules adopted by the Senate to govern the Impeachment trial will be made in that body to-morrow or next day.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The President has determined on a course with regard to the War Department which is very likely to end in further embarrassment, if not direct conflict, and to add to the certainty of his conviction by the Senate. In pursuance of his determination not to recognize Mr. STANTON in any way, he requires all communication with himself to be made direct, without passing through the regular channel of the War Department. Thus on Saturday he sent back a parcel of papers forwarded to him from Gen. GRANT's headquarters through the War Department, which did not even bear Mr. STANTON's name, but the usual indorsement, "By order of the Secretary of War." He then sent a request to have the papers forwarded direct. He has established Gen. THOMAS as Secretary of War *ad interim* at the White House, so far as to treat him in every respect as the Secretary *de facto*, though no orders have yet appeared as being issued by his authority. When they do, new questions will arise, and one of the President's most fondly cherished hopes is that he may catch Gen. GRANT in a case of disobedience of orders. Fortunately his excellency's business with the War Department is not very large, and opportunities for mischief, unless he makes them, are not very numerous.

The Senate Military Committee has determined to take no action on the nomination of Hon. THOMAS EWING as Secretary of War till the impeachment trial is at an end. The nominations of Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. THOMAS to brevet rank have not yet been finally considered. They will both, in accordance with the expressed wish of those officers, be reported against; and the Committee, in making the report, will ask the Senate to pass a resolution highly complimentary to both of them.

GEN. HANCOCK.

A resolution was agreed to in the House to-day calling for the recent correspondence between Gen. GRANT and Gen. HANCOCK in relation to the latter's action in New-Orleans, and also his application to be relieved from command. Gen. GRANT has furnished the President with copies of the correspondence. Gen. HANCOCK telegraphs to the President the hope that no representations of parties in New-Orleans will prevent the Executive from relieving him, as his usefulness as commander of the Fifth District has been impaired and his action paralyzed. No action has been taken in the matter by the President, but it is not improbable if the request to be relieved be granted, that Gen. HANCOCK will be placed in command of the Department of the Atlantic.

RELIEF TO MANUFACTURERS.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report at once a separate bill, consisting of a simple section, repealing the tax on every article in the manufacturers' list, making no exceptions whatever. It will be passed at once, so as to give immediate relief to the manufacturing interests, without waiting for the tedious delay which must ensue upon the discussion and passage of the entire Tax bill.

PAYING THE BONDS IN GREENBACKS.

An attempt was made in the House to-day to get a square expression of sentiment in favor of paying off the remaining Seven-thirty and Compound Interest Notes in legal tenders. It came from a Democratic quarter, and was intended for political effect as much as anything else. A motion to lay it on the table was lost, and it was then referred to the Ways and Means Committee, which is the same in effect.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, to reduce the expenses of the Government, abolishes the office of Naval Officer and provides for the appointment of Auditors of Account at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans; requires all fees, fines, forfeitures and commissions to be paid into the Treasury, and requires the compensation of all officers to be fixed by law, and to be no greater than the compensation of the chief of the special department or bureau abolished; and it abolishes the Bureau of Education and the Board of Coast Survey. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

NAVAL EXPENSES.

In the House to-day, Mr. PETERS introduced a bill to reduce the expenses of the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It provides that on and after the passage of the act all officers of the line in the navy shall be retired upon reaching the age of sixty years; that promotions shall hereafter take place in or into any new grade which has been created since January 1, 1860; that whenever the grades of Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Rear-Admiral, Commander, Lieut.-Commander, and Ensign, shall become vacant in consequence of death, resignation or dismissal, then the said grades shall be abolished; and also that the operations of the Naval Academy shall be suspended from the close of the present term until the necessities of the naval service shall require their resumption.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

Considerable interest was felt by spectators in the Senate galleries to-day in regard to the proceedings upon the presentation of the credentials of GEORGE VICKERS, the newly-elected Senator from Maryland, as it had been publicly announced that his case would be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that charges of disloyalty would be made against him. He was, however, sworn in, after some opposition by Mr. SUMNER, who argued that Maryland had not a republican form of government. He is an affable looking, medium-sized, gray-headed, gold-spectacled gentleman, and in appearance will detract nothing from the dignity of the Senate.

GEN. STEEDMAN.

The many statements that Gen. STEEDMAN is inculpated in the whisky frauds in New-Orleans are without foundation. The Internal Revenue Bureau has not received any charges against him of that character, and while do doubt exists but that gross frauds have been perpetrated in his district, no direct imputations can be sustained against him. Commissioner ROLLINS was led to recommend his removal on account of differences of opinion which existed between them regarding the construction of revenue laws.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals have concluded their deliberations on the subject of an air-line railroad between Washington and New-York, and after having lengthy arguments on both sides, have decided to report in favor of the project. The bill will probably be given to the House to-morrow. It embraces many stringent provisions, among which is a prohibition against transferring the franchise from the ownership of the original corporators without the consent of Congress, and compelling the Company to run regular trains over the entire route in seven hours.

NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will not at present act upon any of the more important nominations now before them. Mr. SUMNER is decidedly opposed to doing any executive business while Impeachment is pending. It is nevertheless probable that the nomination of Hon. S. S. COX, as Minister to Austria, will be called up again very soon for final action.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The usual weekly canard of the resignation of Secretary MCCULLOCH was put afloat in New-York to-day. It had no more foundation than the kindred canard for months past.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ALLIANCE.

F. J. TUCKER, who was arrested in New-York for undertaking to raise troops to oppose Congress, is in town for the purpose of furthering the interests of a national politico-military organization, to be called the Constitutional Alliance, and which is intended to be an offset to the Grand Army of the Republic. He asserts that twenty-eight sub-organizations of the "Alliance" have already been perfected in as many States, and that its ramifications will speedily extend to every State and Territory in the Union.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 9.

CANCELED BONDS.

The startling remarks made to-day by Representative LOGAN in connection with Treasury bonds induced Representatives VAN WYCK and LAFLIN, of New-York, to wait on Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, in order to get information from him upon this subject. Other gentlemen equally solicitous made similar inquiries. Gen. SPINNER emphatically said to Messrs. VAN WYCK and LAFLIN that the Government has not lost a dollar's worth of bonds by the transaction to which Mr. LOGAN referred; that there is no foundation for the report that fraud has been committed in this particular, and that it has doubtless risen from a misunderstanding of the manner in which business is conducted in the Printing Bureau. He explained that when a specified amount of bonds is directed to be printed the exact number of white or blank sheets necessary for that purpose is issued, for which a correct return is given by the person responsible for the custody of the sheets, and when they are spoiled, or for any reason are not printed, they are destroyed or macerated, and that fact is certified on the account book and entered under the head of "statistical," as an offset to account for the sheets issued. This is Gen. SPINNER's explanation. The Committee on Retrenchment will investigate the subject to-morrow and make an early report.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

It is known that immense frauds have been perpetrated in the export of trashy preparations under the name of ginger brandy by certain parties in New-York. Several months ago a writ was issued for the arrest of the principal, but on hearing of this he escaped to Canada, where he temporarily took up his residence. Col. WOOD, of the Detective Bureau of the Treasury Department, was on his trail. A few days ago, learning that he was at a private residence near this city, he immediately arrested him, and took him to New-York to answer in court for the frauds which it is believed he committed on the Government. Other similar frauds are being discovered in that city. Col. WOOD has been placed on detective duty at the instance of the United States District-Attorney of New-York.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following is the bill reported to-day in the House of Representatives by Mr. SCHENCK, to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax:

Be it enacted, &c., That sections 94 and 95 of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed, except so much of said sections and amendments thereto as relate to taxes imposed thereby of gas made of coal, wholly or in part, or of any other material or illuminating, lubricating, or other mineral ores or articles, the products of the distillation, redistillation, or refining of crude petroleum, or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, or asphaltum, or other bituminous substances or wines therein described, and on snuff and all other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars and cheroots.

Second—Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which, under existing laws, may have been assessed, or which may accrue or be assessed hereafter and before the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.

SALE OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a reply to Mr. LOGAN's resolution, recently adopted in the House, in which he states that the total receipts from the sale of Five-twenty Bonds from October 6, 1867, to January 20, 1868, is $7,753,600, of which there was sold at the Stock Exchange $2,909,500. The remainder was sold by JAY COOKE & Co., at rates varying from one-eighth to one-quarter of one per cent. higher than the sales made at the Stock Exchange. JAY COOKE & Co., in a letter to the Secretary, dated New-York, say: "We have always been governed in selling by advices from our Washington house."

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, Judge NELSON delivered the opinion on the case of MAUROW against the Alliance Insurance Company. The Company had insured the ship *Marshall* for $8,000, not only against the perils of the sea, but, as was stated in the margin, against all seizures or effect of seizures. The *Marshall*, having started on her voyage, was captured in 1861 by a party of rebels within a few miles of New-Orleans.

The Court held that there was at that time a *de facto* Government in the South, which was defined to be a Government in possession of the sovereignty of a particular section of the country, exercising some of the rights of an independent nation, such as blockade, the taking and exchange of prisoners, and the support of armies. There was no more necessity that there should be a recognized legal Government to justify seizures than a necessity to recognize the seizure itself, as lawful. The efforts to draw off eleven States from their allegiance to this Government, and the setting up of this so-called Confederate States Government were illegal, those States still being constitutionally in the Union. The Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Massachusetts in favor of the appellant. Chief Justice CHASE and Associate Justice SWAYNE dissented from the opinion. Judge ACTON remarked that the principles announced alters the decision applied to several other insurance cases.

The Court in the Georgia Injunction case decided to hear the argument on motion for leave to file on the regular motion day, and not before as moved, and then only in behalf of the complainant.

It was ordered that no argument be heard after March 31, except in cases in which argument had been previously commenced.

The following decisions were rendered: No. 33—Stearns vs. United States; judgment affirmed. No. 332—McClure vs. Brown; writ of error dismissed. No. 131—Pierce vs. The United States; motion granted. No. 263—Vose vs. Soulter and Knapp, and Nos. 414 to 415, affirmed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore S. B. BISSELL, commanding the United States steamer *Monongahela*, writes the following to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Feb. 11:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Mr. DAVIDSON, the naval contractor, with his mechanics, were earnestly at work on this ship. The energy evinced by him and the men in his employ, shows a thorough determination to accomplish the work of launching the *Monongahela* as early as possible—I hope by the 10th or 15th proximo. Mr. DAVIDSON is greatly disappointed in finding this ship in such preservation. She is resting on a bed of hard sandstone, upon which she has made no impression since she landed. I have no anxiety about the preservation of her stores or anything belonging to her. Since the earthquake nothing has been stolen from her, and no attempt made to pillage. I shall be compelled to take her home under sail, owing to the great difficulty of securing the stern post to which the rudder is attached.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

OLIVER MUNGER, of Ohio, to be Consul at Turk's Island.

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, to be Attorney for the United States for the District of Minnesota.

[These nominations were subsequently confirmed.]

SAMUEL W. LATTA, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

ROBERT P. LISLE, Paymaster in the navy.

JAMES W. SNYDER, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fourth District of New-York.

ROBERT H. LINDSEY, Postmaster at Boise City, Idaho.

HENRY MONTAGUE, Postmaster at Whitewater, Wis.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, March 9.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Authorizing a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and other streets of New-York; authorizing the town of Arcade to purchase the right of way through said town for the Attica and Allegheny Railroad; authorizing the Clifton Iron Company to transport passengers.

Also, adversely on the bill regulating the manner of payment of town subscriptions to the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Railroad, which was tabled.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. O'DONNELL, providing for the assessment and collection of taxes upon corporations and joint associations at the Comptroller's office in Albany.

By Mr. CAULDWELL, incorporating the German Savings Bank, of Morrisania.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

By Mr. READING—Authorizing the laying out of an avenue in the towns of White Plains, Harrison and Rye, Westchester County; incorporating the Catskill Savings Bank; extending the time for the organization of the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company, and authorizing the increase of its capital; amending the charter of the Buffalo City Railroad; authorizing the exchange of lands between the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction and the Commissioners of Emigration; amending the charter of the Bay Side and New-York Ferry Company; establishing the office of Receiver of Taxes for the town of Greenburg, Westchester County.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PLACE—To extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oswego City. Also, to incorporate the Oswego Board of Trade.

By Mr. MATTESON—To amend the charter of Brooklyn. Also, to widen Middle-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. FLACK—To repeal the act providing for military agencies.

By Mr. BEATTY—For the construction of an iron corrugated railway in the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

By Mr. FREAR—To reduce the number of Directors of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

MOTION AND RESOLUTION.

Mr. ACKERT moved that the Governor and Adjutant-General prepare a testimonial to be presented to soldiers and sailors who have served in the war for the Union. Tabled.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved that the Judiciary Committee be directed to consider and report upon the propriety of amending the Revised Statutes so as to make cruel and inhuman treatment and willful abandonment for two years a cause for divorce. Agreed to.

Also, directing the same Committee to inquire and report what change should be made in the usury laws. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED TO THEIR THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the Port Morris Land Improvement Company.

To enable the Buffalo and Washington Railway to acquire title to land.

Fixing the jail liberties of Queens County so as to include the whole County.

To improve Graham and Van Cott avenues, Brooklyn.

To authorize the United States to remove a portion of the Erie breakwater.

Mr. Jacobs reported a bill to aid in the construction of Midland Railroad. Referred for consideration.

Adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

More Money to Complete the Work—The Suffrage Question Still in Suspense—Paupers to Vote—Parr About to Open Porter With His Oyster-Knife—King Caucus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 5, 1868.

When that equitable division of the spoils was made day before yesterday, and the balance of the $160,000 parceled out among the members and officers, our people congratulated themselves upon the speedy termination of the huge mountain's terrible labors, they thought the money-eating monster was about to die, but I am sorry to say the prospects are that Ossa will now be piled on Pelion. The Convention has no intention of adjourning for at least two months, and the flowers of May will most likely find them still incubating the constitutional egg and paying their whisky bills out of the public crib. They have discovered that there is still $150,000 unappropriated in the Treasury, and if they can get their hands upon it, that sum will pay for a good deal more, small talk. The programme is to order an assessment for the further expenses of the body, and then without waiting for its collection, they will draw on the funds already in the treasury, providing for the reimbursement when the "forced levy" is paid in by our impoverished, bankrupt and overburdened taxpayers. Judging the future by the past, it will require a longer time than they have been in session for them to finish the work. So far they have not adopted the first section of the elective franchise article—and the reports of the Committees on the Judiciary, on the Legislative Department, on the Basis of Representation, on the Apportionment, on Education, on Statutes and Limitations, on General Provisions and on Ordinance, have still to be considered, discussed and acted upon. The mill of the gods grinds slow, and so does our military Convention mill.

It was thought that the caucus last night would have settled the disfranchisement of the 30,000 additional "rebels" and perfected arrangements to secure the succession to the Radicals forever; but the proceedings of to-day showed that there is a hitch somewhere, and that harmony does not prevail in the household of King HUNNICUTT. It is probable they experience some difficulty in finding the aforesaid 30,000 heads for their disfranchising guillotine, especially after Congress has had the pick and choice of the lot.

The forenoon session was not productive of any event more startling than an altercation between PORTER, the Thersites of CHESTERFIELD, and the facetious, but now factious and pugnacious PARR, of Nansemond—the gentleman who defends the oyster as his pearl of great price. PORTER had the audacity to present a petition from PARR's constituents, whereat the latter, who had been practicing pretty energetically at the "bar," and taking several dozens on the half-shell, took great umbrage, and he denounced PORTER as wanting in "conventional" courtesy. High words passed, and there was considerable excitement—as "Slasher," like PARR called "Crasher" to meet him on the field of glory. He went forth into the rotunda, and at the foot of WASHINGTON's marble statue, and in the august presence of LAFAYETTE's honored bust, exposed his pistol in his breast pocket, and said he was ready to do or die, and that he didn't carry concealed weapons. Fine specimens of peace-makers, men who are ready at any moment to violate the law! There is a provision in the Constitution disfranchising all parties to a challenge to fight a duel, and yet I understand there is even now an affair on the tapis between two members—one a Conservative and the other a Radical—on account of words spoken on the street. Are laws, like oaths, only made for common people?

Nearly the entire day (morning and evening sessions) was consumed in discussing the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, asking to be discharged from considering the question of the eligibility of Mr. MCLOUGHLIN, of Montgomery County. It resulted in the discharge of the Committee, and Mr. MCLOUGHLIN's right to his seat was sustained. A few days since Mr. MANZY, the competitor of Mr. BOTTS, was ousted from his seat. This was done because BOTTS said, in his recent speech, that he was justly entitled to the place, (although he did not want it,) because MANZY was a registering officer, and not eligible. As the session is likely to be a perpetual one, Mr. BOTTS will probably apply for his seat. It will be well, for the body is sadly in want of somebody to give it importance and character. Aside from THOMAS, MARZE and SOUTHWELL, there is not a representative man or a *thinker*, in the entire House. It is a very schoolboyish affair, and the negroes are so many spoiled children.

The Suffrage report was taken up, and the question being upon the adoption of the second clause, depriving "idiots and lunatics" of the right to vote, a Conservative member moved to amend it by including "paupers."

This gave rise to a protracted debate, the negroes declaring that the object of the Conservatives by this amendment was to cut off their race from voting, as at least 90,000 of them were paupers. Mr. GIBSON made a good deal of sport out of this idea. He said that he was not aware the great Republican Party of Virginia were a party of paupers, and he asked them if they were not ashamed to make such a confession. He then defined the legal meaning of the word "pauper" to be a person maintained at the expense of the public in the poor-house. But this did not satisfy the blacks, who suspect that mischief to them lurks in every Conservative measure. Mr. F. H. GIBSON, to add to the fun of the thing, declared that he also should oppose it, because it would operate against his side. All the white people in the State were bankrupt and paupers, and stood in much more danger of the poor-house than the negroes did, as the latter were used to hard work and low living, and could maintain themselves where one of his class would starve. Mr. HINE clinched the argument against the measure by declaring he could not see the justice of depriving a man of his vote because he was unable to support himself. Poverty was no crime, and the beggar had as much right to the ballot as the millionaire. The amendment was rejected. The clause was then adopted; whereupon Mr. HUNNICUTT promptly moved an adjournment, which was carried.

A caucus for this evening was announced by the Secretary, and it is of course to consider the disfranchisement of those additional thirty thousand. Editors, preachers and stump speakers tremblingly await the issue.

BANKRUPTCY.

About a thousand persons in the State have availed themselves of the benefit of the Bankrupt law to settle their past liabilities. The principal business has been transacted in the office of Judge BOND, of New-York, Register in this district, and a relative of the Chief Justice. Thousands more would avail themselves of the act, but they are too poor to pay the heavy expenses. It does not cost less than $100 for a full discharge, and there are few Virginians who can spare that sum without throwing themselves upon the charity of the soup-houses for a living; the consequence of these high charges is that the least deserving class and the most designing knaves only are able to rid themselves of the burdens of debt. A question has arisen here as to the date when the law went into operation—some holding that it was on the first of March, while others contend that it was not till the first of June. The causes of such general bankruptcy in this State are the freeing of the slaves without compensation, the destruction of property by the two armies, and the utter worthlessness of the Confederate currency and bonds when the war so suddenly collapsed. As the slaves in a great many instances, and I might say in a majority of cases, were taken from people who had no hand in bringing on the war, and were perhaps good Union men throughout, I think Congress ought to afford them some relief, were it only by extending the time of the law, and reducing the fees, or permitting those unable to pay to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

POLITICAL.

There are two mass meetings of the negroes of the Republican Party called for to-morrow evening—one on Capital-square; the other at Chimborazo Heights. On Saturday Gen. WISE will speak to the people of Staunton on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and of course he will deal largely in politics.

Wholesale Disfranchisement—All Civil Officers Disqualified, and all Military Above the Rank of First Lieutenant—The Reign of Proscription.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 6, 1868.

DISFRANCHISING EVERYBODY.

In the Convention to-day we found out what "all this caucussing has been about." As I have already hinted, it was to carry into execution the disfranchising ideas of HUNNICUTT, which had sprung fully matured from the brain of JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The morning hour was hurried through, and nothing remarkable transpired. The Suffrage report was taken up at the point where it had been dropped the previous day to go into caucus. The third paragraph, excepting "persons convicted of bribery in any election, embezzlement of public funds, treason or felony," was adopted. To the third paragraph, disqualifying persons for duelling, Mr. MADDOX proposed a very stringent substitute, disfranchising all who shall after the adoption of the Constitution be engaged, either as principals or seconds, within or beyond the boundaries of the State, in a duel. It was adopted.

To the paragraph declaring all persons who are prohibited by the Reconstruction acts and the Howard amendment from holding office and voting for delegates to the Convention, *disfranchised*, Mr. HINE offered a substitute *disfranchising, in addition to persons designated by the acts of Congress, all the State, county and city officers, including aldermen and councilmen, clerks of courts and district attorneys, who engaged in the rebellion*. The caucus had made a bold stroke with its political broad-ax, but still a "few more" were wanting to complete the 30,000, and BOWDEN proposed *Notary Public*.

Mr. SNEAD offered as an amendment to the substitute that "voting for the ratification of the ordinance of secession and acts of humanity extended toward Confederate soldiers, or acts of kindness from parents to sons enlisted in the Confederate Army, should not be deemed engaging in the rebellion or giving aid and comfort to the enemy." It was voted down by the Radical majority. Judge SNEAD, in explanation, said he was one of the very few native Virginians who voted against the ordinance of secession at the polls. The substitute of Mr. HINE was then adopted under the pressure of the previous question by a vote of 49 to 28. The Opposition, in the brief debate allowed, insisted that the Convention had no authority under the Reconstruction acts to proscribe any person whom Congress had not disqualified in those acts. But it was useless to talk. The Radicals rely upon Congress to make good their work.

Again was the guillotine set in motion, and HINE offered a substitute for the fifth paragraph, disqualifying every person who held rank in the Confederate Army above that of First Lieutenant, and in the navy above that of Master. The previous question put this through also in a very summary manner. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Amherst, refused to vote, because he said it was contrary to the spirit and meaning of the Reconstruction acts, and, as he had been instructed by his constituents to conform to those acts, were he to vote for this proposition he would consider himself guilty of the crime of perjury. Quite a scene took place. The blatant BAYNE and not over-mild BLAND, and, in fact, the entire negro delegation except CARTER and BARRETT, insisted that the "white man" must vote. Mr. WILLIAMS persisted in his refusal, when Mr. WHITE, in a towering passion, introduced a resolution declaring that Mr. WILLIAMS should be expelled from the Convention for contempt unless he conformed at once to the rules and voted on the question.

WILLIAMS remained firm, and the vote for his expulsion was taken—as all of the Conservative sustained him and quite a number of the white Radicals, Mr. WILLIAMS escaped the "eternal disgrace" of expulsion from the honorable body. They would liked to have ousted him, for he is much hated by that side of the House. He is a young Northern man from the State of New-York, a school teacher, I believe, who has settled here since the war and married a young lady in the county he represents. It is said he was elected by negro votes; but from the first day he has acted with the Conservatives and declined to affiliate with the Radicals—hence their hatred of one whom they designated as a traitor. They would not care were he a Southern man born, but the idea that a New-Yorker should take sides with their enemies is not to be patiently borne.

After the announcement of the vote disfranchising the officers of the army and navy, the Convention adjourned.

REGISTRATION.

There was a grand gathering of the negroes on Capital-square this afternoon, and Dr. BAYNE, the Norfolk dentist, held forth to them. So loud and ringing is his voice, and so clear his enunciation that he could be heard and understood at the distance of two squares from the steps of the capital, upon which he took his stand. The burden of his speech was, that every black man must register, and their wives should see to it that they did not neglect that duty to themselves, their children and their country. The meeting was fringed around by a few white men, who were attracted through curiosity. BAYNE was followed by another dusky-skinned Demosthenes who told his fellow suffragans that they must appoint a committee to wait upon Gen. SCHOFIELD and induce him to give them the whole day instead of merely the forenoon for registration. He also urged them to be sure and register, or the white people would beat them at the election.

These meetings and exhortations are rendered necessary because the ardor of the blacks is perceptibly cooling down. They are growing lukewarm and careless, and are beginning to find that they cannot vote money into their pockets by means of the ballot. They see that all cannot get $8 a day, and that their votes only serve to create an aristocracy among their own race. The Republican managers will find it a most difficult task to control this discontented class, and drive them up to the polls.

ANOTHER CAUCUS.

Another caucus will be held to-night for the purpose of adding a few thousand more of the white property holders and taxpayers of the State to the list of the proscribed. Editors, writers and preachers, who advocated the rebellion—your devoted heads will next drop in the basket. All of the tallest poppies must fall first, and then the complement of the 30,000 will be filled by people of lesser note.

KAPPA.

THE PURIM BALL.

Close of the Carnival Season—A Brilliant Scene at Pike's Opera House—The Decorations and the Dancing.

The season of Carnival, the most brilliant that New-York has yet known, closed last evening with the Purim Ball, and all who were present will willingly attest that the finale was in keeping with the succession of brilliant affairs preceding it. Pike's Opera House, for the first time used for this purpose, was the scene of the masquerade, and here, as if determined to take all comers by surprise, the enterprising proprietor had raised a temple to Terpsichore such as but few, if any, and those far traveled, have seen equaled in beauty and fitness to its purpose. The parquette was floored over level with the stage and to the inner edge of the dress circle. This gave a sweep of floor to the dancers a hundred and sixty feet long, sixty feet wide before the proscenium, and seventy-five behind it.

The entire stage was converted into a Corinthian temple, very beautifully enriched, seventy feet long by seventy-five feet wide. That portion of the roof which spanned the stage was arched, the ceiling on either side being flat. This dome-shaped central pavilion was supported on either side by six fluted Corinthian columns, in white and gold, and pillars of like beauty supported the horizontal roofs at either side. The roofs were all proportionately frescoed—that of the dome with figures of flying cupids, and those to the right and left were divided into panels having tapestry enrichments and medallions in the corners. Having lingered with pleasure on these points of beauty nearest to it and having searched its way down the long pillar-bounded corridor, the eye of the spectator rested with renewed pleasure on the artistic background of this picture. High above him, closing the arch of the dome at this end, was a semi-circular panel, having in its centre a single medalion and on either side rich scroll work. Upon this medalion was the figure of the Joyous Terpsichore, leaders of the choral song and the dance suggested by most loving looking cupids. Underneath this, and forming the lower back ground of the scene, was a doorway leading into the ladies' reception room, over which stood the figure of Peace crowning on either side those symbolic of Joy and Song around whom danced Bacchanals and nymphs. The walls which enclosed all this grace were frescoed in panels, in each of which was an appropriate figure.

This very beautiful temple or pavilion, said to be suggested by remembrance of the famous one at Versailles, lost none of its beauty when the light from the magnificent candelabra, six in number, and with over five hundred jets, fell upon its glories of form and color—a perfect blaze of light; a thing of joy in itself to look at and feel the heart dance. All this was in perfect harmony with the decorations and enrichments of the house itself; and while it naturally called for much admiration, it suggested no contrast.

The new ball-room, just completed, and which, on the second floor, forms the southeast corner of the building, was last evening used for the supper-room, for which purpose it was admirably fitted. Ninety-five feet long by nearly seventy wide, there was sitting room for six hundred. This room is decorated with much taste in white and gold, and has a gallery and orchestra, and when used for dancing, will accommodate as many, or nearly so, as Irving Hall.

Half-past nine was the hour named upon the programme for the opening of the dance. The night being remarkably fine, and in this particular the Purim being so much more fortunate than its predecessors, the Liederkranz and Arion, the house was well filled as early as 9 o'clock—that is to say, nearly all the available seats were occupied, the floor as yet being but thinly peopled with the maskers. In the absence of the procession, so attractive at past balls of the Purim, an effort was made to supply that want by some quaint devices in the rear of the stage. One of these—a wind-mill—was provocative of some fun. It was the traditional mill into which go old and frail to come out "warm and young." A remarkable transformation occurred, probably owing to some defect in the machinery. A well known Alderman was induced to enter, who, when properly ground, came out on the other side an ass! Some people laughed heartily at the hit, but there were not a few cynics who said "Pooh, do you call that a transformation? You can see that any day, at the City Hall; there, as here, these fellows only come out as they go in, save that they make their exit on all fours, having a greater load to carry."

At 9:30, with MEYER's Overture, "Der Fackletanz," the promenade began, and the floor was in a few moments flooded with the maskers, who poured upon it from the boxes on every side—noses, false chins, gigantic spectacles, wigs, moustaches, hunches, and a hundred other appliances to distort their owners beyond recognition, burst suddenly from the pockets of the multitude, who not being got up in character, had to resort to these petty transformations to obtain access to the floor. The character dresses were neither so fine nor so numerous as we have seen them at other Purim *fêtes*, nor as they were at either the Arion or the Liederkranz. There were of course to be seen the ever-present Shakespearian heroes, Roman Generals, Andalusian peasants, monks, students, clowns, harlequins, cavaliers, gipsies, and the habitually ill-behaved Irishman, to be found everywhere but at home; but the gathering here as a carnival one was a poor one. There was much, very much, of the cheap costumer about the dresses.

But of the boxes the very opposite of this was true. Here the dresses were superb, their owners beautiful and the display of jewelry magnificent. The eye—attracted from point to point by the prismatic rays which crossed each other, now flung from some necklace of brilliants rising and falling with the fair bosom upon which it rested, again from some quivering pendant, as its merry owner shook her head, and at the same time shook a fortune—always found some bright form to challenge its admiration. Pearls beyond price encircled necks as fair as they. Garnets and rubies seemed to lend their purity and depth of color to the lips above them. Bandeaux of gems bound the brown hair of the fair Jewesses, and rare brilliants sparkled among raven hair, like stars in a midnight and moonless sky.

The galaxy in the boxes was the great feature of the night, and as great orbs move slowly it was not until a late hour that these brilliant beings reached the floor. At midnight all masks were removed. Then many a crysalis burst into the perfect butterfly; dominoes were cast off that for the preceding hours hid the brilliancy of their tenants. Now it was that the Purim earned once more its reputation as the unusual display of wealth enough to buy a nation. Long trains of lace and satin, cloth of crimson and gold and lilac; muslins from the looms of Hindostan, silks from the looms of China, and wrapped up in these forms and faces as fair as those that peopled the dreams of MOORE in his visions of fair Cashmere.

Dancing now began with vigor, and was kept up for many hours by the joyous crowd. The music, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS, it is needless to say, was excellent; the selection was fine and characteristic of the occasion for which, from time to time, much of the music had been written.

The arrangements were in every respect admirable and successfully carried out. The managers voluntarily surrendered their own pleasure that they might contribute more assuredly to that of their guests. These gentlemen dressed as cavaliers of the time of CHARLES II., tunics and mantles of black velvet, with sleeves, slashed and puffed in crimson satin, and trimmed with silver lace, were Messrs. ARNOLD TANZER, ADOLPH, L. SAENGER, LEOPOLD, RIKES, S. B. SOLOMON, MYER S. ISAACS and ISAAC S. ISAACS.

A number of prominent officials showed themselves during the night, among whom we recognized Mayor HOFFMAN, Judges INGRAHAM, RUSSELL, CORDOZA and BRADY, United States District-Attorney COURTNAY and many of the popular Jewish clergy, among them, Rev. J. J. LYONS, Rev. S. M. ISAACS and Rev. Mr. KRAHNER, and other well-known prominent citizens, interested in the charity or attracted by the display.

By this truly brilliant affair of last night the Purim Society has well sustained its repuation as the annual provider of a ball—unique in character and well meriting all the praise that could be lavished upon it. Society is educated by such displays as this where refinement is omnipresent, at the same time a worthy charity, which embraces the poor among churches as among the Jews, is benefited.

AFFRAY ON AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.—At 6 o'clock last evening, while an emigrant train on the Hudson River Railroad was waiting at the depot, corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, a disturbance arose among the passengers, which for a short time threatened to be attended with serious consequences. Order, however, was soon restored by the Police of the Twentieth Precinct, and the only casualty was found to be that an emigrant named WM. O'BRIEN had been cut across the wrist with a knife, the incision severing all the sinews. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer HALIDAY, and, as the participants in the affray could not be identified, no arrests were made.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—In pursuance of resolutions passed on the 7th inst. by the Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall, elections were held in the various Wards of this City last evening of delegates to assemble at the temporary headquarters of Tammany Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-street, to-day at 12 M., for the purpose of electing one delegate from each Assembly District in this county to the State Convention to be held at Tweddle Hall, Albany, to-morrow. At the latter Convention delegates will be chosen to the National Convention, to assemble in this City on the 4th of next July, to select candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Prince de Soutza is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. John A. Green, Jr., of Syracuse; Hon. Thomas M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio, and Gen. J. S. Casement, of Cheyenne, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Robt. S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Gen A. Mc D. McCook, U. S. A.; Hon. W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, and J. M. Loomis, of Richmond, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Hon. S. P. Doolittle, of Washington, and Commander Pritchett, U. S. N., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

DISHONEST CLERK.—WILLIAM MARSH, employed in the store of HENRY RUSSELL, No. 202 Bowery, was arrested yesterday by Detective COYLE, of Police Headquarters, upon a charge of defrauding his employer. A large amount of stock had lately disappeared and no account of it rendered, and on Saturday MARSH was entrapped by marked money, which had been paid him for two shirts and four pairs of socks, the sale of which he had denied.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a drowned man was found yesterday in North River, in the slip between Little Twelfth and Gansevoort streets. It had apparently been some time in the water, and had nothing by which it could be identified. An inquest will be held.

American (Waltham) Watches.

Recommended by Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of genuineness.

For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

All Grades of Waltham Watches

At Retail by

BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

Use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs and colds and suffer no more.—[*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Terry's Styles for 1868, a Leading Feature. The Spring styles in gent's dress hats will be introduced this day, March 7. The grand spring opening of Paris, London and New-York styles in ladies, misses, boys and children's hats and caps, will take place on Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

J. R. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square, (west side.)

And No. 409 Broadway.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable Machines. BARTLETT Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway.

At Everdall's, No. 302 Broadway.—WEDDING Cards, the most elegant in the City. Note paper, ready stamped.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

MCGOWAN—PITTS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 7, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. A. K. Potter, of Springfield, Mass., HENRY D. MCGOWAN to SOPHIA C. PITTS.

VON WINTERFELD—SCHMIDT.—At Berlin, on Tuesday, Feb. 11, in the English Chapel, (Mon Bijou,) by Rev. Mr. Belson, English Chaplain, HUGO VON WINTERFELD, Lieutenant in the Emperor Alexander Guard Grenadier Regiment, to PAULINE, daughter of the late J. W. Schmidt, Consul-General of Prussia at New-York.

DIED.

BOSS.—On Sunday, March 8, at Budd's Lake, N. J., MARY WAGNER, only daughter of Theodore N. and Leonora M. Boss, aged 6 years, 8 month and 5 days.

BUTTLE.—On Saturday, March 7, at North Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., of inflammation of the lungs, HELEN P., wife of R. W. Buttle, and daughter of Milton and Sarah A. Barrett, in her 26th year.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BURNS.—Wife of Col. M. Wm. Burns, aged 24 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock, from No. 11 Harrison-st.

CROCHERON.—At Port Richmond, on Sunday, March 8, CATHARINE H. CROCHERON, aged 52 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, March 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence at Port Richmond, Staten Island.

DUNHAM.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Monday morning, March 9, HERBERT, son of Harriet E. and Dr. Carroll Dunham, aged 2 years and 9 months. Funeral services at the residence of his parents, in Irvington, this day, (Tuesday,) the 10th inst., at 3½ P. M.

EVANS.—At Willow Court, Hudson City, on Monday, March 9, GEORGIANNA M., daughter of Edward and Jane T. Evans, aged 2 years, 9 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

GARNAUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 8, MARTHA GARNAUS, wife of John Garnaus, aged 33 years.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock, from No. 296 Degraw-st., to which the friends of the family are invited.

GANDY.—On Monday morning, March 9, of membraneous croup, FRANCIS SKIDDY, infant son of Sheppard and Elizabeth H. Gandy, aged 8 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 147 5th-av., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

HART.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, March 8, Mr. HENRY HART, formerly of this City, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the house of his son, Robert D. Hart, No. 109 3d-place, Brooklyn.

JACKSON.—At his residence in Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Sunday, March 8, CHARLES A. JACKSON, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Fishkill Depot to meet the 10 o'clock train from New-York. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment on Wednesday, 11th inst.

LEVERICH.—On Saturday, March 7, of membraneous croup, LOUISE VAN PELT, only child of Edward B. and Hattie E. Leverich, aged 23 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 101 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2½ P. M.

MILLS.—At Pompton, N. J., at the residence of her brother, Henry Mills, RUTH MILLS, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the chapel on Prospect-st., Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, March 9, LOUIS MAUD, daughter of Charles and Julia Morgan, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st., and 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, March 11, at 10 o'clock.

PARKER.—On Sunday, March 8, SARAH V., youngest daughter of William and Mary Parker, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 21 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

ROBINSON.—At Cornwall, on Wednesday, March 4, Rev. JOSEPH H. ROBINSON, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in the 33d year of his age.

VAN ZANDT.—On Monday, March 9, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d-st., Mrs. MARIA SUYDAM VAN ZANDT, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ The members of Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 585, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying their last tribute of respect to our highly esteemed Bro. J. WINDLE FOWLER. Members of Zeradatha Lodge, No. 483, Crystal Wave Lodge No. 638, and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend. By order of

E. A. HODGSON, Master.

H. BLOOMER, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.

For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.

(PATENTED.)

For sale by Druggists, or by the manufacturers,

JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,

No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

DIAMOND PINS AND RINGS

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every Tuesday thereafter. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the LUNGS with his Respirometer his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he will in a few days place on exhibition, preparatory to public sale, his collection of pictures, which has been recently much enriched by purchases of many important works made during his residence in Paris, at the time of the great Exhibition, as well as from the various other art centres of Europe, and containing a rare assemblage of choice specimens of art, in the selection of which he has been guided by his long artistic experience of more than thirty years, combined with an ample expenditure of capital. Quite a number, like Carl Becker's CARNIVAL DE VENISE, &c., are considered chefs d' œuvre of their respective artists, and must be seen to be appreciated. The following names of the various artists will serve to show the character of the collection, a large portion of which were painted expressly to order, viz.:

F. E. Church,	Baugniet,	H. Baron,
Isabey,	L. Mignot,	W. Riefstahl,
And. Achenbach,	Fauvelet,	De Jonghe,
Devedeux,	Carl Becker,	Hasenclever,
A. Schelfhout,	Dansaert,	Pecrus,
Ulysse,	V. Chavet,	W. Bouguereau,
A. Guillemin,	Sauvage,	Lasalle,
Arnoux,	F. Trayer,	Ziem,
Florent Willems,	Le Ray,	Dias,
Louis Meyer,	Escosura,	Koekkoek,
Vautier,	Schlesinger,	J. Robie,
F. Roffiaen,	Fanny Geefs,	Herm'nG'ten Kate,
Seignac,	Van Os,	Mlle. Rosenboom,
Mlle. Backhuysen,	Klombeck,	M. Calisch,
H. Burgers,	Ian Platteel,	W. Verschuur,
Verboeckhoven,	Otto Erdman,	Mengelberg,
De Heuvel,	Von Franzen,	Tschaggeny,
W. Amberg,	A. Dillens,	F. Kels,
Jernberg,	Kindler,	Montigny,
Van Wyngaerdt,	Carl Hubner,	W. Bromley,
G. Armfield,	T. Worsey,	Carl Hoff,
Geselschap,	Ingenmey,	Rolfe,
Boddington,	E. J. Cobbett,	Nordenberg,
Van Hove,	Count de Bylandt,	J. T. Peele, &c. &c.
Shayer, Sr.,	A. Bierstadt,	

Full particulars of the time and place of sale, which it is expected, will commence about the 20th inst., will shortly be given.

J. P. BEAUMONT,

No. 7 Bond-st.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT, and money loaned on them, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

A splendid assortment, of new and elegant designs. Also, plain furniture in great variety, at POPULAR PRICES!

MEEKS, No. 686 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—BY ONE OF THE the largest and most popular Life Insurance Companies, to solicit business in the country districts. Gentlemen of good address and intelligence, who desire to engage in a business at once genteel and remunerative, will find this a rare opportunity. Preference will be given to those who have tried the business before and succeeded, but all respectable applicants will receive attention. Applications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of four good references, and some account of the applicant's previous history. Address SOLICITOR, New-York Post-office, Box No. 5,893.

CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS! NEVER CURED! REASON WHY!—These fatal diseases, the parents of Consumption, are always combined with Scrofula. There is no other cure for any scrofulous complications but *Nature's sovereign remedials from plants.* Medical Circular, one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Nurseries, Flushing, New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY AGENTS WANTED, TO canvass for one of the largest and most prosperous Life Insurance Companies. Liberal terms will be offered to those who give promise of success in the business. Gentlemen already engaged in the business will find it to their advantage to investigate the matter. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,802 New-York Post-office.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 2d-st., and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 14,

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MR. ROBERT BONNER,

PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

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A TALE OF

VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND,

BY

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ONE VOL. LARGE 12MO.

NEARLY 600 PAGES.

PRICE $1 50.

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Will Publish in a Few Days:

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The Mastery System is based upon the principles of the natural process pursued by children in learning foreign languages, when they associate with foreigners, after they have learned to speak their mother-tongue. They are impelled by instinct to imitate and repeat the chance sentences which they hear spoken around them, and afterward to interchange and transpose the words so as to form new combinations. In the process of nature there is no teaching. But children learn to speak foreign tongues idiomatically, without instruction of any kind—without even the aid of an interpreter.

In the Manuals this process is systematized.

LIFE IN THE WEST; OR, STORIES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—By N. C. MEEKER. Ready to-day. One handsome 12mo. vol. 360 pages, tinted paper. Price, post-paid, $2. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 9—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	110⅞	111⅛	5-20 C. '67.......	106⅞	107⅛
Coupon, 1881....	110⅞	111	10-40 Reg.........	101⅛	101⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107	107⅛	10-40 Coupon......	101⅛	101⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅛	110⅜	Gold..............	139⅞	140
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅝	107⅞	June 7.30.........	105⅞	106
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅝	108⅞	July 7.30.........	105⅞	106
5-20 C. '65, Jan July	106⅝	107			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 9, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 19 DIFFERENCE.

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MISSOURI PAST DUE COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST—NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.

This Bank, acting as agent for the State of Missouri, will be prepared, on and after 2d March, (prox.) to issue for said State, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly thereof, approved March 12, 1867, the new Six per Cent. Bonds of the State, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, in exchange for the over due coupons which matured from January, 1864, to January, 1867, both inclusive, on bonds issued or guaranteed by the State in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) being seven coupons from each bond.

Coupons should in all cases be accompanied by full schedules, and presented in sums of one thousand dollars, or in multiples of this sum, or within the fractional part of one coupon thereof. The excess of such fraction will be paid in cash.

The coupons, with schedules, must be left for examination, when a receipt will be given entitling the holder to receive the new bonds after such examination, and no bonds will be delivered except upon the return of the receipt. Blank schedules will be furnished by the bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT. SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

$250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL., RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS, Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 357, 357, 369, 432, 4-8, 568, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
I. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL CO., No. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Ashburton Coal Company for the election of five directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books closed from the 4th to the 10th day of March inclusive. JOHN T. ROLLINS, Secretary.

OFFICE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for seven Directors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of second class, will take place at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

TRADESMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at this office, (No. 168 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 10th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ALABAMA FIVE PER CENT. BONDS and Virginia Six per cent. Stock for sale low. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER cent. Mortgage Water Bonds, the security of which is undoubted for investments, with a sinking fund provided for their redemption. Due 1887. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

SOUTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. Bonds and Virginia Six Per Cent. Stock for sale low by MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

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Five-story brick, well built, with four lots attached, in centre of city; terms very reasonable. NORWAY IRON MANUFACTURING CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

For sale, the lease, stock and fixtures of a splendid corner on the 6th-av., now doing a fine and improving business. Apply at No. 680 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.

HOSIERY.—WANTED A PARTNER IN A HOSIERY jobbing house of long standing, with a capital of from $5,000 to $10,000; the services of an active young man to attend to office matters is more wanted than the amount of capital. Address, with real name, Box No. 4,710 Post-office.

A BREAD, CAKE AND CRACKER BAKERY for sale, at Norfolk, Va.; also Candy Manufactory, horse and wagon, with good route; everything complete for carrying on the above business. For further particulars apply to JOHN KERNAN, Baker, at Earle's Hotel.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 346 West 26th-st., or W. S. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 129 Fifth-av., (near 20th-st.)

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY. COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

The finest location, best building, most ample and beautiful grounds of any seminary in the State; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished; course of instruction thorough and complete; faculty full. To students preparing for college, for teachers, for business, this school affords unrivaled facilities. In the Departments of Music and Fine Arts no school in the country surpasses it. Spring term begins March 24. Send for circular. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue. THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas. REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.

The next term begins WEDNESDAY, March 25. Room and board can be obtained in Bigelow Hall at $3 25 per week. Apply to Rev. WM. P. AIKEN, Principal.

CHESTNUT VALLEY INSTITUTE, NEW-CANAAN, Conn., (recently Oak Hill of Yonkers, N. Y.)—Commercial and Collegiate; Grounds, 63 acres; number limited. Circulars on address. N. W. STARR, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 25th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A CITY school, an American male teacher competent to teach well Latin, history, geography; a good reader and elocutionist preferred. Only those having experience, energy and good health, need apply to Prof. CHARLIER, No. 130 East 24th-st., after 7 P. M.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY, OF SUPERIOR English education, qualified also to instruct in Latin, French, German, Music and Painting, desires a situation as teacher; references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 449 Springfield, Mass.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O, Box No. 120 Times Office.

CLASSIC AND ELEGANT FRENCH taught by a Parisian; method easy and rapid. Address LESSONS, Box No. 142 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEMUEL BANGS, ANDREW M. MERWIN, ELIJAH K. BANGS and NATHAN D. BANGS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or for their use or the use of them or either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 M.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PIERRE C. KANE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL MULLIKEN, WILLIAM SPEIDEN and WILLIAM E. BARTLETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts, both as members of the firm of Samuel Mulliken & Co. and individually; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALKER P. JONES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HUGH C. McCOSH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID M. ADAMS, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 10, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. DAVIS, of Macon, in the County of Bibb and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in the Court-house, Macon, Georgia, before Alexander G. Murray, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. HINMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles M. Hinman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh10-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIZA ALTENHAIN, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Eliza Altenhain, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1868.
mh3-1aw3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 584.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER WETMORE a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Oliver Wetmore, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f25-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN A. BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin A. Brooks, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
f25-1aw3wTu* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

NO. 429.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. PECK, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Peck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh3-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD Y. PADDOCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Archibald Y. Paddock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 7th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD N. WYANT, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard N. Wyant, of the town of East Orange, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh3-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of CHARLES T. TRENCH and BENJAMIN R. MILLER, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Charles H. Crosby, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles T. Trench and Benjamin R. Miller, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who were on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at the City of New-York, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868. C. H. CROSBY,
mh3-1aw3wTu* No. 22 Dey-st., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUFUS SANGER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Rufus Sanger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated New-York, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN YOUNG, Assignee,
m3-1aw3wTu* No. 39 Murray-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILSON TOTTEN, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated March 6, 1868. BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. TOTTEN, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated March 6, 1868. BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. LYON, of the town of Westfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of William H. Gleason, in the village of Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, New-York, before William H. Gleason, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Dated Brooklyn, March 7, 1868.
FRANCIS L. DALLON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Eastern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS WILSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Mr. John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, of the town of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, who has carried on business for more than ten years next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 10 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES IRVING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 10, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC WYMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Wyman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 6th day of March, 1868.
mh10-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH, Bankrupts. Daniel D. Demarest, the assignee of the above bankrupts, having applied for an order authorizing him to pay the interest due on the mortgages on the real estate of the said bankrupts, and also the taxes upon the said real estate: it is ordered that the creditors of the said bankrupts show cause at a District Court in Bankruptcy, at No. 41 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., if any they have, why such permission should not be given.

Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the [L.S.] City of New-York in said district, the 6th day of March, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
A true copy of the original order on file.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES OWENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Owens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP T. HEARTT, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip T. Heartt, of Bloomfield, New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh10-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN SPARKS, of Union Township, Union County, N. J., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh3-1aw3wTu No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

AT SAVANNAH, THIS 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of OSCAR C. FERRIS, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

RICHARD A. POLLARD, Assignee.
mh10-1aw3wTu

AT SAVANNAH, THIS 29TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALBERT M. HAPPOLDT, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
mh10-1aw3wTu RICHARD A. POLLARD, Assignee.

AT SAVANNAH, THIS 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D., 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ELIAS COHEN, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

RICHARD A. POLLARD, Assignee.
mh10-1aw3wTu

AT SAVANNAH, THIS 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MOSES LILIENTHAL, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

RICHARD A. POLLARD, Assignee.
mh10-1aw3wTu

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FELIX A. FERRIS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Felix A. Ferris, of Pleasant Valley, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1868.
f25-1aw3wTu ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

AT SAVANNAH, THIS 22D DAY OF February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Henry Rosenstein, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

RICHARD A. POLLARD, Assignee.
mh10-1aw3wTu

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Get price list before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. S. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED 40 SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife; parents can learn the advertiser's social position, views, &c., by addressing F. H., Station A.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as thorough cook; the other as competent nurse; would assist in washing; no objection to the country; best of City reference; would be moderate in wages if employed by same family. Can be seen for two days at No. 273 Mott-st., near the Cathedral.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress; in a small family; she understands perfectly and can come well recommended from her last place. Call or address No. 146 3d-av., Monday and Tuesday, top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; first-rate baker of bread and pastry; best of City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City reference as to character and capability; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at 261 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a Protestant; who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house, or a hotel in the country; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 231 West 26th-st., rear, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation to wait on a lady or invalid; understands family sewing and housekeeping if required; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived twelve years. Call for two days at No. 199 9th-av., MISS DOBSON.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; will also assist in the washing of a small family; no objections to going a short distance from the City; good City reference given. To be seen for two days at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain seamstress and light chamberwork, and would make herself generally useful; or would keep house for a lady and gentleman; country preferred. Call at No. 237 West 15th-st., rear house, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City reference from families whom she has been living with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 147 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as a cook, no objection to assist in washing; and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do fine washing and ironing. Best of City references. Call at No. 227 1st-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, finery, linens; perfectly understands her business; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 415 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse to growing children in a private family; is a thorough seamstress; best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days No. 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business in all its branches—bread, pastry and made dishes; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good reference given. Call or address No. 208 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as chambermaid and to mind children; is a good operator on sewing machine; best reference given. Call for two days at No. 642 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., at confectionery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would do up ladies' fine washing; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., second floor front.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A SITUATION in a good family as a thorough good cook; is an excellent baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country; good references. No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, all kinds of finery, linens; best City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st.

WATNED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as competent seamstress; can make dresses and embroider; is willing to do chamberwork or take care of grown children; City reference. Can be seen at No. 275 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, TO take charge of a baby or growing children and do light chamberwork; five years' City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 40th-st., over the coach-house, between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of first-class servants of all nations; cooks of all kinds, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, young girls for chamber, nurse and housework, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman; can do all kinds cooking, meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, lard; good baker; has the very best City references; will go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 136 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a German woman; she understands hairdressing, and all kinds of dressmaking. Apply at her present situation, No. 64 West 19th-st., between the hours of 1 and 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country for the Summer; best of reference for City or country. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL in either City or country as chambermaid and waitress, or the housework of a small family; references from her last place. Address No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer; private family preferred; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at 351 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., in the dry-goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting; prefers the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 506 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 16th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; best references. Call at No. 115 (old No.) East 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD ENGLISH cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 22d-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in an American family, to do housework and take care of children. Apply at No. 119 Norfolk-st., down stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to wait on an old lady. Call at No. 317 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, a few more customers by the day; understands all the latest styles; reference if required. Address MISS O'BRIEN, No. 319 West 41st-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL WHO understands cooking, washing and ironing, milk and butter, in a small family in the country; has good reference. Address No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl to take care of a child or wait on a lady and do plain sewing. To be seen at her present employers, No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best references. No. 46 West 30th-st., over the stables.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Call at No. 340 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to travel with a family going to Europe; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 68 3d-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 206 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID A SITUATION; first-class reference. Call at No. 340 East 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 242 West 15th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD CHARGE of the household of a highly respectable family wishes to act in a similar capacity; would also accept a situation as a lady's companion; very best of references given and required. Address, for particulars, Box No. 4,029 Post-office.

COLORED SERVANTS TO FILL EVERY capacity, for the City or country, and ladies' traveling maids, at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. You will meet with immediate accommodation.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER DESIRES to make a few more engagements by the day, week or month; best City reference. Address No. 910 2d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as a good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place of eight years. Call, for two days, at No. 103 West 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY PROTESTANT WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation in a small family; is an excellent baker; makes pastry; does part of the washing in excellent style; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A Scotch Protestant, a situation to do general housework or plain cooking. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; also one to wash dishes in a restaurant; references. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE widow; can do children's clothes in the neatest manner, and flute nicely. Please call or address No. 324 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS and child's dressing maid, competent and with good recommendations. Apply at No. 29 West 46th-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation to do light chamberwork or assist in waiting. Call for two days at No. 590 8th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF ONE OR two children by a Protestant girl capable of teaching and sewing; first-class reference. Address A. C., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, or would do housework in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 201 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Apply at No. 68 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man thoroughly acquainted with the whole routine of gardening; also would superintend a small farm; is well versed in draining and reclaiming waste lands; can use carpenter's tools pretty well, so far as to build grape or greenhouse; good reference. None but gentlemen of respectability need address L. D., at John Henderson's, No. 899 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; a good steady man, who held similar situations for several years; can drive well and take care of horses and carriages; has first-class testimonials. Address J. K., Box No. 191 Times Office, or call at No. 55 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., private stable.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED Protestant man, a situation as waiter, whose character will bear the strictest investigation for the past sixteen years, and has no objection to the country. Call on or address, for two days, P. C., Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its branches and the laying out of new grounds; best recommendations as to ability, industry, sobriety, &c. Address J. R., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a steady, sober man; understands driving and the care of horses; is thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; best City reference from his former employers. Address J. K., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man (Scotch) without family, who understands his business in every respect, and would have no objection to take care of one horse; can give the best of references. Address, for two days, W. A. P., Yonkers Post-office, Westchester County.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY an Englishman; married; no family; has had several years' experience in this country in all the branches of the business; can give the best of references. Call on or address R. A., at W. Elting & Co.'s seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; has no children; understands the care of hothouses, greenhouses and grapes, and is a good vegetable grower; has long experience in gardening in all its branches, and has the best of reference. Address J. W., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN WITH A small family, a situation as gardener, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; can give the very best references as to character and capability. Call on or address A. E., at Reid & Buist's, Florists, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man with a small family; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; would prefer a house on the place; can come well recommended from last employer, and the best of City reference can be given. Address E. D. H., 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WITH SMALL incumbrance, a situation as gardener; understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit trees and vegetables; also the laying out of gentlemen's grounds. Apply to Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for M. C., gardener.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A man who thoroughly understands the business; his wife to manage the dairy; is a good butter maker; are Protestants, and have no incumbrance; can furnish the best of references. Address J. L. Y., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED Swiss-Frenchman, without incumbrance, as first-class gardener; understands his business in all its branches; also the rustic construction; has good City references. Apply at M. STEINER'S, No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's place by a very industrious and faithful young man; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; can work in plain garden; is willing to do anything around the house; never smokes nor drinks; is a steady servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER THAT understands the raising and management of horses, cows, and all the stock necessary on a farm, &c., to engage with a gentleman as caretaker and overseer; reference exchanged. Address E. W. M., Box 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL farmer, a situation to take the entire charge of a farm; wife to take charge of house or dairy if required. Call or address GEORGE, care of Manahan & Miller, No. 10 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy; good reference from his two former employers. Inquire for G. G., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class single man; will take a good situation where there is glass, and no other; has lived in good situations and can give the best of City references. Address W. J., Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Address E. D., at Mr. Wright's harness-store, 305 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the business and the care and management of horses and cattle; has two years' reference from his last place; is a married man, with a small family. Address J. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without incumbrance; understands his business; has had several years experience among fruits, flowers and vegetables; good references given. Can be seen for three days at No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN A SITUATION as farmer; can milk and take care of cattle; not afraid of any work belonging to a farmer; has good recommendations from last employer. Address H. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a single man; thoroughly understands the care of vegetables, fruit, greenhouse and graperies; best City reference can be given. Address J. H., gardener, No. 324 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, just disengaged in consequence of his employer going to Europe, a situation as waiter in a private family; has unexceptionable reference. Address for two days, CONROY, Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; has seven years' references from his last place. Call or address J. G., No. 132 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, (no incumbrance,) as coachman and gardener; is a competent person, and has first-class references. Apply to or address JAMES, care of J. B. Hixon, No. 46 Howard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a married man; understands his business in both; can be highly recommended; his wife would take care of milk and butter. Address, for three days, C. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single colored man, as coachman, in the City or country; satisfactory references given as to character, capability, &c. Apply, for two days, at No. 223 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A respectable married man, who understands the management of a farm perfectly well; good reference can be seen. Address T. C., Box No. 220 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing to assist in the garden; will be found willing and obliging; best of references. Address A. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single man; can take charge of green-house, grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables; first-class place preferred; can produce 12 years' references. Address JERALD, Box No. 199 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN A SITUATION as coachman, either in country or City; is willing to make himself useful about the house. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man and small family; he has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF MUCH EXPERIENCE, a situation as butler in a private family where an assistant is kept. Address R. J. T., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man who fully understands his business; the best of City reference. Address C. P., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young married man, who perfectly understands his business; his wife would go as seamstress or lady's maid. Call for two days at No. 214 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has long experience in the care of horses; has the best City references. Apply for two days to RICE, CHASE & CO., 47 and 49 Worth-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address P. G., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER or cashier in a restaurant by a sober, steady man. Best references. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house, for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, in city or country; 10 years' experience in the business. Can get reference from his last employer. No. 435 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener and coachman; understands his business; is willing and obliging, and has good references. Address V., Box No. 200 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; is thoroughly experienced in vineyard and house culture of grapes and fruit-growing generally; also, flower, vegetable and landscape routine; has designed and conducted noteworthy places in this country; attestible on application to R. J. SEAMAN, No. 16 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARDENER and general manager, by an active, middle-aged man who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; has over twenty years' experience in first-class establishments; good references given. Address J. B. E., care of Elliot & Young, No. 9 John-st., N. Y., which will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener or farmer; thoroughly understands his business; good reference if required. Address A., gardener, Box No. 217 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as waiter; he understands his business well; has the best of City reference. Address W. N., corner 23d-st. and Broadway, in the bookstore, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; has good reference. Address or call on WM. QUIN, No. 116 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical and experienced single man; City reference given. Address M. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; can give good reference. Address T. B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted, by an established Life Insurance Company, experienced agents with good business abilities and prospects, to canvass New-York, Kings, Richmond, Queens and Westchester Counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Also, State, local and traveling agents. Compensation unsurpassed. Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York City.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, everywhere—to sell the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," by J. S. C. ABBOTT. New work. "People's edition." Price suited to the times. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN UMBRELLA house; one who can travel and make himself useful; a person acquainted with the goods preferred. Address, with references, SALESMAN, Box No. 3,387 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN, for millinery and children's goods; also, a few good milliners. Apply, with reference, Box No. 5,550 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR A YOUNG CHILD; one who understands the care of an infant; willing and obliging in her duties and a good seamstress. Call at basement door of No. 381 5th-av. from 10 until 12 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT PERSON TO TAKE charge of two children, ages three and five, and who can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 47 Bedford-av., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS her business perfectly and has the best City references may apply at No. 27 West 25th-st., on Wednesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WET NURSE WANTED.—APPLY AT DR. ALLEN'S, No. 105 4th-av., between 8 and 9 in the morning.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

OPENING SPRING TRADE.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, a large variety of SPRING GOODS, composed of men's, women's, misses' and children's wear, adapted both to country and City dealers. Our sales of Boots and Shoes will be continued EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING during the YEAR—always by catalogue.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE THIS DAY OF 246 LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK,

At 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, by order of the executor of Sarah Talman, deceased, by

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, CHANDELIERS, MIRRORS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 46 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, made to order by ——, consisting of elegant gilt and blue satin parlor suite, eight pieces; elegant ebony and gilt inlaid centre-table, marble-top and round table, marble-top ebony and ormolu cabinet, two gilt and blue satin reception chairs, two large alabaster vases, ebony and gilt inlaid book-case, workstand and card table, one rosewood grand 7-octave piano-forte, one 7-octave piano-forte, Steinway & Sons; carved black-walnut buffet, marble-top carved black-walnut sideboard, carved black-walnut dining table, black-walnut and gilt sofas, arm and side chairs, Turkish chairs, &c.; black-walnut and gilt hall-stand, with mirrors; elegant blue satin damask curtains, and lace curtains, ebony and gilt cornices, elegant French plate pier mirrors, ormolu and gilt chandeliers, two carved black-walnut single bedsteads, black-walnut inlaid dressing bureau, side chairs, rocker, lounge and armoire-a-glace, commodes, washstands, bureaus, &c., handsome aubusson, velvet and Brussels carpets, toilet sets, linen window shades, French china and glassware; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues and permits at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF CHOICE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, RICHLY BOUND.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine catalogue of standard books, comprising the choicest English and American editions of the works of Shakespeare, Byron, Milton, Hume, Smollet, Bancroft, Dickens, Thackeray, Irving, Swift, and others; included in the sale are the British Poets, 127 vols., complete; Harper's Magazine, complete in 34 vols.; Atlantic Magazine, 19 vols.; Bell's British Theatre, 20 vols.; Staunton's Shakespeare, and Wood's Illustrated Natural History, 3 vols. each., in Russia; together with elegant illustrated works, all of which are elegantly bound, and in perfect order. The above will be on exhibition Monday, with catalogue, and are particularly worthy of attention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, BY Mr. CHARLES A. SOMMER, previous to his visiting Europe.

On exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 5th instant from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until time of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY J. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY (Tuesday,) March 10, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

2,950 Flat Frails Dates, entire cargo, bark Hellespont, now landing:
50 barrels Italian chestnuts.
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
150 cases Basket Figs, assorted sizes, prime quality.
40 cases Smyrna Figs, 2 lb drums.
600 boxes Naples Figs, landing.
80 baskets Naples Figs, landing.
40 cases Naples Figs, landing.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 4, East River:
4,101 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,300 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, cargo brig Alex. Nickels from Messina.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, March 9, 10, 11, at 7 o'clock P. M.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very large collection of books in the various departments; also many fine illustrated books, scarce books, relating to America; valuable books on Agriculture, Botany, Mechanics, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the MADISON-AV. HOTEL, corner Madison-av. and 77th-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of parlor, bed-room, office and dining-room, &c., kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, (of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,) No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND WATER PROPERTY KNOWN AS THOMPSON'S STORES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, Room No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JONATHAN THOMPSON, deceased.

The valuable warehouse and water property in Brooklyn, East River, between the Wall and Fulton ferries, and known as Thompson's Stores, having a front on Furman-st. and the East River of 287 feet 4 inches by an average depth from Furman-st. to pier line of about 430 feet, with the bulkhead, pier and three brick stores and sheds thereon. Also, the right to extend bulkhead and piers to the permanent line.

ALSO,

The valuable property adjoining on the north side, having a front on Furman-st. and the East River of about 171 feet and 3 inches by an average depth from Furman-st. to pier line of about 403 feet, with the bulkhead and three four-story brick stores. Also, the right to extend bulkhead and piers to the permanent lines. The two plots being together 458 feet 9 inches in width, constitute one of the largest and most desirable water properties on the East River, and will be sold on liberal terms. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.—In Bankruptcy—RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 124 Church-st., New-York, by order of Edward J. Minot and Augustus Whittemore, Assignees in Bankruptcy of S. M. Cohen & Co., all the stock of furnishing goods, woolens, &c., contained in said store, No. 124 Church-st., together with store fixtures, &c., &c. Terms cash on the day of sale.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office 170 Chatham-square.

CONTINUATION OF MORTGAGE SALE of the furniture, carpets, mirrors, rosewood Piano, &c., of the Sanford House, Nos. 22, 24 and 26 14th-st., west of Union-square, on THIS DAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock precisely. R. M. LUSH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS—Now on hand several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA.
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 18
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, May 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY.....Mar. 23
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..April 4
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, April 15
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on THURSDAY, March 12.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO..........March 12
TARIFA..........March 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, April 4
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 47 East River, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 14
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 21
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDEN, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 20.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Tuesday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & Co.
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The new and elegant steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 14,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY
New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE
Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10,
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:22 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS—FURNITURE.
H. O'FARRELL has just opened an entire new line of ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, the latest styles in the market.
$500,000 of Parlor, Dining-room and Office Furniture, manufactured under his own supervision. All goods strictly warranted as represented and delivered free of charge; also carefully shipped to country buyers.
Call and examine the immense stock, the most extensive in the United States.
Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and
Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS MODERATE PRICE four-story brown-stone houses for sale: one on 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., elegantly frescoed, with new carpets, mirrors, gas-fixtures, shades, etagere, &c., at $35,000; one on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at $50,000; one in same block at $38,000; two in 38th-st., elegantly furnished, at $65,000 each; one in 39th-st. at $46,000; and others in the best parts of the City, from $25,000 to $150,000. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st., and No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 154 EAST 49th-st., 19x48-100.5, brown stone, high stoop, three stories, basement and cellar, good furnace, European range, hot and cold water on every floor and in every principal room, two water closets, bath-room, &c., all in first-rate order. Possession 1st May, or immediately, if desired. Can be seen at any time. Inquire of owner on the premises. Price $18,500.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:
West 23d-st., four-story, h. s. brick..........$27,500
West 33d-st., three story, h. s. b. French attic..........24,500
Waverley-place, four story, h. s. brick..........25,000
East 78th-st., three story, h. s. brick..........7,000
And a large number of other houses desirably located.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—A FINELY-LOCATED, WELL-BUILT, first-class, brown-stone, three-story, high-stoop house, 21.6x45, lot 100.5; all modern improvements, thorough order; price and terms reasonable. Apply to owner on premises, No. 225 West 49th-st., near Broadway, or at his office, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 6. Possession April 1.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale, in Mott-st., a large and substantial three-story brick building, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes; building 60x86; lot 60x90; rented at present for $8,000; a desirable investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, 16.8x45x100; every modern improvement; most perfect order throughout; No. 226 47th-st., near Broadway; price and terms reasonable; possession about 1st of April. Apply at No. 149 West 46th-st., before 12, and from 5 to 9 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house, on 84th-st., between the Central Park and the Boulevard, newly painted and papered throughout, will be sold cheap, with immediate possession, with or without extra lots. MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN WEST 38TH-ST., with or without the furniture, or would be rented for a year or longer to a good tenant at a reasonable rate. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 137 Broadway, corner Cedar-st., Room No. 12.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house on West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON 128TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; also, lots on 77th and 78th sts., 9th-av. and other streets and avenues. RICH'D. AMERMAN, No. 840 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., an extra wide first-class four-story brick house with extension; immediate possession. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 21.6x55x100.5, No. 14 West 47th-st. Inquire only of
A. L. BISHOP, No. 60 West 52d-st.

FOR SALE—ON 43D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A first-class brown-stone house, price $35,000; also, one on same street, between Broadway and 6th-av., price $27,500. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house; good location in East 30th-st.; size 22.6x50x100. Apply to owner, No. 543 2d-av., corner 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-house and stores, Nos. 994, 996 and 998 2d-av., between 52d and 53d sts., with all modern improvements. Apply to A. W. LAVERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

CHAMBERS-ST.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class marble store, and lot 30x150 through to Reade-st., opposite new Court-house. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON GREAT JONES-ST., NEAR Lafayette-place, a first-class four-story brown-stone house. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

A CORNER HOUSE IN 5TH-AV. FOR sale, with extra lot, at $100,000; subject to one year's lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 12 West 27th-st. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME, FIVE minutes from depot, and one hour and twenty minutes from City Hall, by Erie Railroad, 14 acres, best of soil; 2 acres of Wilson and Russell strawberries, 500 dwarf and standard pear trees, fine apple orchard, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, and small fruits in abundance, and all in bearing; plenty of fine shade trees. A fine stream, bordered by forest trees, runs through the grand. Farm-house, 8 rooms, out-kitchen and wood-shed, new barn 40x40, with cellar, carriage-house, workshop, cow-house, large hennery, granary, ice-house, smoke-house. Fences new, mostly picket. The neighborhood is perfectly healthy, and free from musketoes. Price, $11,500. Inquire of N. ORR & CO., No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FORTY-THREE VALUABLE building sites, in the Town of New-Utrecht, beautifully located on high ground and commanding a fine view of the bay and surrounding country, in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, and contiguous to first-class improvements; the facilities for reaching the City by cars connecting with the principal ferries, as well as by the Bay Ridge boat, at the foot of Wall-st., render this locality a most desirable one for those preferring a suburban residence. Diagrams and full particulars can be had on application at the office of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE of the late Benjamin F. Brown, situate on Long Island Sound, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about 44 acres of land, with a variety of choice fruit and ornamental trees; a large double house, containing 13 rooms; outbuildings consisting of two large barns, carriage, Summer and wash-house; from this place the view of Long Island Sound is unsurpassed. For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

150 FINE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY for sale, including some of the most desirable farms in the State; river fronts, villa sites and pleasant houses in Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.
Just offered, within the city limits of Rahway, a small house with two acres of ground, covered with grafted fruit-trees and every variety of berries; the strawberry lot afforded more than one hundred quarts per day for five weeks last year of the choicest fruit in the market.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A fine residence at Summit, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York per M. and E. Railroad. The house is finished with all modern improvements, water, gas-pipes, &c.; the grounds, of over ten acres in extent, are tastefully laid out and contain every variety of fruit and shade trees; the location is in every respect desirable, the house being beautifully situated and only five minutes' walk from railroad depot. Horses and carriages for sale. Apply to G. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BELLVILLE, N. J., A COMMODIOUS and well-finished house, containing ten rooms, large cellar and attic, entirely new, situated within 800 feet of the Paterson and Newark Railroad now in course of completion, and commanding a splendid view of the Passaic River and adjacent country. Price $8,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, address C. W. DICKINSON, care of J. A. Gray & Green, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New-York.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Hudson River for sale; handsome modern-built dwelling and about six acres of land; gardener's cottage, stable, icehouse, fine garden, fruits, &c.; elegant river and mountain views; ¾ mile from depot and steamboat landing; convenient to churches, &c.; distance from New-York 53 miles. Further particulars with A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON River, a beautiful residence, fronting on the river, with over six acres of land; five minutes from depot; the buildings are large, with all modern improvements, new and built in the best possible manner; views unsurpassed, and surroundings perfect; terms liberal. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

CALDWELL HOUSE—A SUMMER HOTEL in a beautiful village three miles from Mt. Clair, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. House large and convenient, 33 rooms; outbuildings extensive. Opened in 1866, and has since been crowded during the season. The property is now offered for sale cheap. For further information apply to GEO. B. HARRISON, No. 312 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

CHEAP.—CASTLE EDEN, WEST MORRISANIA, ten minutes' walk from Melrose station—14 rooms, gas, water and furnace, &c.; six acres of land, plenty of fruit, ten-pin alley, &c.; ten minutes' walk from salt water bathing, &c. Rent, furnished, $3,000; unfurnished, $2,500; or would sell for $60,000. Apply at No. 13 Chambers-st., second story.

A FINE FARM OF 72 ACRES, 55 MINUTES from New-York, on C. R. R. of New-Jersey; very high land; near station; almost surrounded by wide running stream. Old farm-house and outbuildings, $12,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, A PLEASANT cottage; 9 rooms, with a large plot of ground; five minutes from station; a bargain, on easy terms; a good investment. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, (within one hour of the City), a first-class country residence for sale; also a beautiful building lot of four acres in the Park for sale. Apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

$700.—TWO ACRES OF LAND WILL FURNISH pasturage for a cow, range for poultry, and ¼ acre fruit and vegetable garden. Villa plots on Morris Road, one hour from the City, in New-Jersey; also, desirable residences. MYERS & TUCKER, 9 Nassau-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2¼ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, an elegant country seat and thirty-five or more acres. Elegant improvements. Price reasonable; with all things on it. One of the best places there. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE, TEN rooms, and one acre of land, in a beautiful location; price $5,500. Apply to R. E. BABB, No. 108 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOW PRICE OF $5,000—SNUG cottage, containing ten rooms, at Clifton, Staten Island, near landing. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—A FINE country house for sale; 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railway 10 miles. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

FARMS IN SARATOGA COUNTY, FROM $1,500 upwards. Choice places on Erie Railroad. Good farm in Raritan Valley. All sizes, all prices. JAQUES, No. 268 Broadway.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

J. & J. COLMAN'S DOUBLE SUPERFINE London Mustard obtained the only silver medal at the Paris Exposition, being the highest award granted for mustard. Sold by the best grocers in 1 pound and ½ pound tins, full weight.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH.—For sale a first-class three-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house; has independent walls; replete with all modern improvements; in splendid order; will be sold at a great bargain if disposed of before the 15th, as the sale is imperative; only $2,830 cash required. Inquire on the premises, No. 345 Degraw-st., 17 minutes by Court-st., cars. This house must be seen to be appreciated.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED for a country place within 20 miles of New-York, (New-Jersey preferred,) a good three-story brown-stone front high-stoop house, desirably located in Williamsburg, L. I. Inquire of
J. B. PHILSON, No. 79 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXFORD-ST., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., superior brown-stone house, in complete order. Address OWNER, Box 1,766 New-York Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies, in Buildings
38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80
BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 New-st.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 Broad-st.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
NOS. 4 AND 19 WALL-ST., and
Nos. 55 and 57 Exchange-place.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY building in the rear of the Methodist Church in 2d-st., between Avenues C and D, about the middle of the block, and is a good place for any light manufacturing purposes. The building is 20 feet by 40 feet. Inquire of JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 7th-st., or C. WALDRAN, No. 268 2d-st.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

BASEMENT AND OFFICES TO LET—IN building No. 205 Broadway. Inquire of GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MANUFACTURING CO., on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, a very conspicuous corner, large windows; a superior business stand. Apply to HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick store, No. 433 Broome-st., second door east of Broadway, 26x102 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank; an insurance or advertising agent preferred.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE FIRST AND SECOND lofts of building Nos. 206 and 208 Fulton-st., near Church-st., each 50 by 75 feet. Apply on store floor.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—NOS. 9 and 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane. Apply to E. STEVENS, on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, AT FORDHAM, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds, large and commodious house with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—A large frame mansion-house, formerly occupied by the subscriber, 40x60, with modern improvements, a good garden, coach-house and stable, and about 12 acres of land, suitable for a large family; situated near West Farms, on the Westchester road, 10 miles from the City; location perfectly healthy; rent $1,000 per annum. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. WATSON, Nos. 172 and 174 Church-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable, and 3 acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, several first-class brick Winter and Summer residences, with gas, water and modern improvements; stables, lawns, fruit and vegetable gardens, &c. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 264½ Broadway.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A VERY desirable dwelling, eleven rooms, situated near the Park, three minutes from the depot, and one hour from New-York; possession 1st April or May. Address E. S. WILD, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE DEPOT, a country place containing thirteen acres of land, large house with thirteen rooms; garden, stable, carriage-house, &c.; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FURNISHED FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC brown-stone English-basement to let. Silver, &c., handsome and complete. Enquire on premises, No. 45 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, 2 to 6.

FARMS TO LET.—SIXTY ACRES, FRUIT, boating, &c., $1,000; twenty acres, small house, barn, &c., $400; three houses for sale in Paterson, N. J., $4,500, $7,500, $8,000; easy terms.
C. A. BREMNER, No. 167 Broadway, (basement.)

TWO THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP private houses to let, one, No. 182 Lexington-av.; the other, No. 207 55th-st. Apply to MICHAEL FLOOD, No. 157 3d-av., corner 16th-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE Hotel and Broadway; a most advantageous location for business of any kind; rent $2,500. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let on the west side of the City; also, on Staten Island and places adjacent to the City. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE NEAR Broadway, No. 222 West 47th-st., modern improvements, at $130 month; new store, No. 262 Canal-st., near Broadway; both 1st May. Apply at No. 31 Crosby-st.

HANDSOME HOUSE, FRESCOED; MIRRORS—rent $2,750; in 22d-st.; three story brown stone, East 25th-st., $2,600. VAN ZANDT & BROS.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very fine half-basement house, furnished; $550 per month, to a strictly private family. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR, WITH FRONT basement, with bedroom up-stairs, on a respectable block of the 7th Ward, rent $600; Americans preferred. Address J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE ON CLINTON-PLACE, with or without furniture; also, a house on 128th-st., Harlem. RICH'D. AMERMAN, 840 6th-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a very desirable brown stone house in 45th-st.
J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only, No. 294 5th-av.; completely furnished. Apply to G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL house with modern improvements, below 40th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address MORGHEN, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1, A FURNISHED COTTAGE, not over fifty miles from New-York; rent must be moderate. Address, with number of rooms, location and terms, A, No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

WANTED—A MODERN THREE OR FOUR-story and basement brick dwelling, for one or more years, at a moderate rent. Address, stating location and terms, ARTHUR, Box No. 839 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, three or four rooms for housekeeping. Address, stating location, terms, &c., B., Box No. 2,589 Post-office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN THE City; price $20,000. Address R. B. A., Box No. 1,964 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM the 1st of May, for the term of five or six months, of easy access to the City, for two families, consisting of two ladies, four children and nurse; terms must be moderate. Address, stating full particulars, D. P., Box No. 167 *Times* office.

WANTED—BOARD IN TENAFLY OR ENGLEWOOD, N. J., from May 1st to September, by a family of three adults; in private family preferred; best of references given. Address, with terms, S. D. B., Box No. 571 New-York Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A few pleasant rooms furnished to let, with board, to select parties, who may enjoy the comforts of a home. Unexceptionable references required. Address L. S., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor, with board, in a plain family, to a gentleman and wife; a small bedroom with the above, if required. No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, on second floor, on Maidson-square. Address H. C., Box No. 783 Post-office.

NO. 8 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—FRONT room, with board, on third floor, suitable for families.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN may find room and board in a private French family by addressing X. Y., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FRENCH family for gentlemen. Address X. Y., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE, SIX-SEAT rockaway, lady's side saddle, piano, epergne, French clocks, mirrors, &c., by M. G. WILKINS, 61 Beaver-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MME. DE LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
Will give a brief season of Opera, commencing
MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868.
Several important works will be revived.
The sale of seats will commence on SATURDAY, March 14, at the box office of the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and McCoy's, No. 112 Broadway. Full particulars will be announced shortly.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Benefit of the
SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.,
will address the audience.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
with Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as "Topsey,"
In the afternoon at 2½.
PALE JANET,
with other attractions, at 7½ in the evening.
The entire Museum Company will appear.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA OF THE AGE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH TIME!
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with the original Parisian Artists,
TUESDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SATURDAY EVENING.
and for the
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at ONE,
for which seats will be secured as usual.
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
MR. C. DRIVET'S BENEFIT,
LA CLOSERIE DES GENETS.
Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.
In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, after many weeks of careful preparation, Offenbach's celebrated Opera Bouffe, entitled
LA BELLE HELENE.

STEINWAY HALL.
SECOND SERIES
OF
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE,
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13,
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14,
MACBETH.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. The Wednesday Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.
THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THE MORNING READING ON SATURDAY WILL COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK INSTEAD OF 3 P. M., AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Single tickets for each reading may be procured this morning at 9 o'clock, and the following days.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
LOTTA. LOTTA. LOTTA.
With a full and well-selected company,
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
commencing MONDAY, March 16, 1868.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
OPERA HOUSE, NEWARK, N. J.
J. M. MURDOCH..........Manager.
The eminent tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
supported by the talented young artiste,
MISS MARY McVICKER,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, March 9, ROMEO AND JULIET; TUESDAY, March 10, MERCHANT OF VENICE; WEDNESDAY, March 11, OTHELLO; THURSDAY, March 12, RICHELIEU; FRIDAY, March 13, HAMLET; SATURDAY, March 14, RICHARD III.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON ONLY,
BOOTH MATINEE—LADY OF LYONS.
Trains leave depot foot of Cortlandt-st., for Newark, every hour, and, returning, leave Market-st., Newark, at 10:45 and 11:45 o'clock, giving ample time to reach train after the performance.

71ST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
GRAND FULL DRESS RECEPTION,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NUMBER TWENTY-SIXTH,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1868.
NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE SEVENTY-first Regiment Reception this evening at Pike's Opera House, will be admitted at entrance on 23d-st. Coaches will approach from the west through 23d-st., passing out on 8th-av. In taking up coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
CHARLES N. BRACKETT,
Captain and Inspector of Hackney Coaches.

EVERETT ROOMS,
Corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
GRAND HISTORICAL TABLEAUX,
France since 1848; Italy, Germany, Napoleon and Bismarck; four lectures by ALONZO TRIPP; begin THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, at 8 o'clock. Tickets at $3 the series and $1 the evening, now for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

71ST.—GRAND FULL DRESS
PROMENADE AND RECEPTION,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we, the undersigned, LESLIE CHASE, of the town of Newtown, in the County of Queens; WILLIAM McCLURE, of the City and County of New-York, and FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT, of the said town of Newtown, all of the State of New-York, have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of article first, title first, chapter fourth and part second of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of limited partnerships," and the acts amendatory thereof.
That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CHASE, McCLURE & CO.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said copartnership is the sale and purchase of stocks, bonds and gold on commission only, and the business of Banking.
That FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT, who resides at Newtown, Queens County, is the special partner, and LESLIE CHASE, who resides at said Newtown, Queens County, and WILLIAM McCLURE, who resides in the City of New-York, are the general partners.
That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock by the said FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT is the sum of thirty thousand dollars in cash.
That the said copartnership is to commence on the 9th day of March, in the year 1868, and is to terminate on the 28th day of February, in the year 1873.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.
LESLIE CHASE,
WILLIAM McCLURE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1868.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission, gold and exchange business, under the firm of WHELEN BROTHERS, at No. 105 South 3d-st., and will give their best attention to business placed in their hands. Orders executed at the Board of Brokers and Gold Board in this and other cities.
WILLIAM NEVINS WHELEN,
ROBERT YOUNG.
REFERENCES:
S. & W. Welsh, W. R. Lejee,
Townsend, Whelen & Co., M. Schultz & Co.,
E. S. Whelen.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., for the purpose of continuing the general iron business at Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
THEODORE STURGES.
CHARLES W. OGDEN.
THEODORE C. WALLACE.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STOCKBROKERS—A gentleman of influence and widely acquainted with the financial world is now organizing a stock, gold and banking commission-house; he has $20,000 in cash, and wishes to find two partners with the same amounts and qualifications; he will also receive propositions from well-established firms to become a member thereof. Address, for one week, B. O., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HOFFMAN, CURTIS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1868.
The business will be continued from this date by the undersigned members of the late firm under the style of GRIFFITHS & UPSON, No. 104 Wall-st.
JOHN GRIFFITHS,
CURTIS P. UPSON.
MARCH 10, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of OSBORNE & SCHULTZ for the transaction of a general brokerage business in gold, stocks, bonds, &c.
S. H. OSBORNE,
J. D. SCHULTZ.
Office No. 22 Broad-st.

THE FIRM OF WARE, MORGAN & CO. dissolved on March 7 by mutual consent, and each member is authorized to sign in liquidation. The business will be carried on in the name of
JAMES WARE.

MR. HENRY C. LAIGHT AND MR. WILLIAM E. LAIGHT are this day admitted as partners in our firm. DUTILH & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1868.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7¾ AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 11 O'CLOCK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA.
HOUSES NIGHTLY OVERFLOWING
WITH THE MOST CRITICAL OF AUDIENCES
To witness the
GRANDEST PRODUCTION YET OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
TUESDAY, March 10, will be presented for the fifty-fourth time,
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S VERY RENOWNED AND ONLY GRAND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
AN EXCELLENT CAST, &c.
The piece concludes with an
ASTONISHING TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
A DAZZLING SCENE OF ENCHANTING SPLENDOR.
Unapproachable in grandeur, beauty and detail.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11,
TENTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
on which occasion will be performed
TROVATORE,
with the following powerful cast:
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
MADAME ELIZA LUMLEY,
her first appearance in America in Opera,
SIGNOR PANCANI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR BARILI, &c., &c.
PRICES.—Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Balcony Boxes, $10. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Pike's Opera House.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway and 30th-st.
Engagement of Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, who will appear in her great impersonation of TOPSY, in
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.
In 4 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and 30 Scenes.
This Great Drama will be presented with a Powerful Cast, Appointments, Scenery, and Thrilling Effects, concluding with a Grand and Magnificent Allegorical Tableaux, EVA IN HEAVEN. Matinees: Wednesday, THE OCTOROON; Saturday, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

STEINWAY HALL.
OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.
Ole Bull has the honor to announce that he will give his
FIRST GRAND CONCERTS
in New-York on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 20, and a
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, March 21,
Assisted by eminent artists.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.
The sale of reserved seats will commence at Steinway Hall on Saturday, March 14, at 9 A. M. Tickets and seats for sale also at Schirmer's music-store, and at No. 112 Broadway.
Full particulars in future announcements.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'
FIFTH CONCERT FOR THE ORPHEON FUND OF NEW-YORK AND NEWARK, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at STEINWAY HALL, at 8 o'clock, assisted by Miss MINA GEARY, Soprano; Mlle. ZEPHERINE, Pianiste; Mr. C. F. WHITING, Tenor; and Mr. E. WARDEN and Miss ST. ALBANS, Buffo Vocalists. Conductor, Mr. C. H. DIBBLE. Tickets, 50 cents and $1, sold by Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.
O. N. SNOW, Agent.

71. THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
PROMENADE AND RECEPTION.
TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
Engagement of the celebrated
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
who will appear in conjunction with
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
thus affording the public an opportunity of witnessing
THE TWO GREATEST LADY-RIDERS
EVER SEEN IN AMERICA
IN THE SAME RING, ON THE SAME NIGHT.
PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU,
THE WONDERFUL RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
LAST WEEK of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his
TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
LAST WEEK of the great Equine Comedy of
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

EDWARD CARSWELL, THE CANADIAN ORATOR, will deliver an address on the occasion of the twenty-second anniversary of Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1, to be held at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1868. The programme will be varied with singing, tableaux and recitations. Doors open at 7; performance at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

71. THE "OLD AMERICAN GUARD,"
AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217, on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHEGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS,
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.
Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, March 21, 1868, for the construction of sewers in the following locations, to wit:
Specification No. 1.—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branch in 61st-st. Specification No. 2.—In 92d-st., between 2d and 4th avs., with branch in 3d-av. Specification No. 3.—In Eldridge, Sheriff and Goerck sts., between Broome and Delancy sts.; in Pitt and Sheriff sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and in Norfolk-st., between Stanton and Houston sts. Specification No. 4.—Sewers in 4th-av., from 49th-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 5th-av.; and in Lexington-av., between 54th and 55th sts. Specification No. 5.—Sewer in 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification No. 6.—Sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts.; and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs. Specification No. 7.—Sewer in 12th-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Specification No. 8.—In Washington-st., between Charlton and King sts.; in Hudson-st., between King and Clarkson sts.; in Dominick-st., between Clark and Varick sts.; and in Clark-st., between Broome and Spring sts. Specification No. 9.—In 58th-st., between Lexington and 7th avs.; and Specification No. 10.—In 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
The plans for the above sewers may be seen and specifications and forms for proposals obtained at the office of the Bureau of Sewers.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 233 to 239, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.
DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD S. WARING, Henry H. King and Orville T. Waring plaintiffs, against LOUIS LUDOVICI and Frederick W. Ludovici, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1867, on three thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars, and from Nov. 30, 1867, on three thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars, and from Dec. 31, 1867, on four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
CONVERS & LYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated Feb. 1, 1868.
To defendant Louis Ludovici: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1868.
CONVERS & LYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City.
Dated Feb. 18, 1868. f18-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—ALFRED H. SHARROTT, Lanah Ann Anderson and John Anderson, her husband, plaintiffs, against Hannah Fitzgerald, Dinah Cannon, Margaret J. Swaim, Martha Housman, Lanah Sharrott, Washington Sharrott and Mary E. Applegate, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the Village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated Jan. 28, 1868.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, on the 30th day of January, 1868. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
feb4-law6wTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
FIRST PERFORMANCE THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT.
G. L. FOX'S Great Pantomime of "HUMPTY DUMPTY," the production of which was unavoidably postponed last evening,
WILL CERTAINLY BE PERFORMED TO-NIGHT.
Purchasers of reserved seats for last night (Monday) will be entitled to the same seats this evening. Tickets for the remaining nights of the week will be accepted in the same order of performances for which they were purchased. Thus: tickets for the second night (Tuesday) will hold good for the second performance (Wednesday;) tickets for Wednesday will hold good for Thursday, and so on; or should this arrangement not prove satisfactory, tickets may be transferred to other nights, or the money for them be refunded, provided that applications for the refunding of money be made at the Box Office before 6 o'clock of the evening of the day for which they were purchased.
MATINEE TO-MORROW and SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TUESDAY.
The New Spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
By GEORGE L. FOX, entitled
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Scenery all new..........by....LEWIS and JOHNSON
Music all new..........by..........A. REIFF, JR.
Ballet all new..........by..........M. JAMBON
Caricatures..........by..........THOS. NAST
OPENING BURLESQUE.
Characters by Miss A. Harrison, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Messrs. Sinclair, Howland, Quinlan and others.
CHARACTERS IN HARLEQUINADE:
GEORGE L. FOX, AS CLOWN.
Harlequin (from the London Theatres....Mr. F. LACY
Pantaloon..........Mr. C. K. FOX
Columbine..........Mlle. EMILIE RIGL
MLLE. RITA SANGALLI,
MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
in grand ballet, together with the distinguished maître de ballet,
MONS. BAPTISTAN,
and a full corps of coryphees, skating carnival, with Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER, JR.
SCENERY ALL NEW, and as follows:

I. Retreat of Romance.	IX. Broadway Candy-Store.
II. Valley of Fertility.	X. Skating-Pond.
III. Fairy Grotto.	XI. City Hall Park.
IV. Country Inn.	XII. New Court-House.
V. Broadway Dining-Room.	XIII. A Street.
VI. Enchanted Garden.	XIV. Hotel Room.
VII. The Olympic Theatre.	XV. Dell of Ferns.
VIII. Billiard Saloon.	XVI. Grand Transformation.

Matinees, 1½ WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAYS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...MR. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five act drama of
ROSEDALE
will be acted
EVERY EVENING.
This Drama, on its revival, was received with even greater enthusiasm than attended its original production.
Characters by MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.
ACT I.
Rosedale Manor-house, with Park and Grounds adjoining.
ACT II.
Gothic apartment in Rosedale Manor-house.
ACT III.
Interior of Matthew Leigh's cottage in the village.
ACT IV.
SCENE 1—Reception room in Rosedale Manor-house.
SCENE 2—The Gypsy Dell and Waterfall by starlight. In this scene will be presented some novel effects.
ACT V.
SCENE 1—Matthew Leigh's cottage.
SCENE 2—Ante-room adjoining the Conservatory.
SCENE 3—Conservatory at Rosedale decorated with military arms and trophies, festooned and lighted up for a ball.
Doors open at 7½—Performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
Third week of the engagement of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
In consequence of the continued and increasing popularity of Fulton & Maeder's sensational drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
the management have decided to defer the production of novelties, and perform it a
FEW NIGHTS MORE,
that all Miss Braddon's readers in this City may see it.
GREAT GAMBLING SCENE,
INTRODUCING FARO, KENO AND ROULETTE.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

71. DISTINGUISHED MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS AT
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MARCH 10.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THIRD WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
CHANFRAU AND SAM.
CHANFRAU as SAM.
PARSLOE as DICK.
THE FINE CAST and SUPERB MOUNTINGS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FIRST NIGHTS OF THE BRILLIANT EQUESTRIENNE,
MISS KATE FISHER.
MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA—MISS KATE FISHER.
First appearance of
Mlle. CONHITA ROWZATI,
the great Danseuse.
Nautical drama—MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.

THIRTIETH WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
THE PILGRIM
will close its magnificent entertainments this week.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.

71. DOWNING GIVES HIS BEST MUSIC AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.

THE PARIS PICTURES,
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
WILL CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 11.

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

71. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10,
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
71ST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., RECEPTION.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT of Science and Art.—A Lecture on the Paris Exposition will be delivered by Elliott C. Cowdin, Esq., in the large Hall of the Cooper Union on Saturday Evening, March 14th, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained free on application at the office of the Reading Room from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, IN THE Lecture-room, No. 900 Broadway, a description of the brave struggle of the Cretans will be given by Mr. J. E. H. SKINNER, lately from Crete. Entrance on 20th-st. Friends of the Cretan cause invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
FEB. 28, 1868.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

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FIRES IN PARIS.

Organization of the Paris Fire Department—How Immunity from Fire is Secured—Operation of the System of Prevention—Only One Large Fire in Ten Years.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

For a long time I have been wanting to say something about the Paris Fire Department, but I was waiting to see a fire first, and thus I have waited *ten years.* I have often laughed at the penny-a-liner who sits all day watching a scaffolding, in the hope that somebody will fall and furnish him an item for the morning's issue, and here I have been doing the same thing without thinking of it. One night about five years ago I thought I had found my affair. There was a cry of fire in my neighborhood; the police came and formed a cordon around the house; the engines hastened to the spot and fell into line of action; then a man was sent into the house *with a lantern to find the fire!* When he had made his diagnosis he returned, a hose was carried up and a cold *douche* was applied to the offending spot.

That was an ordinary French fire. But this week we have had a real one. A large printing-office, foundry and bindery, employing 600 persons, was burned to the ground—a total loss. It belonged to a Catholic priest, the Abbé MIGNE, and was employed exclusively in the printing of religious works of a peculiar kind. For example, in the ruins are destroyed the material of a work in 193 large volumes, printed in two columns, called *La Patrologie.* Another work destroyed is a theological encyclopedia in 171 very large volumes, of which two volumes were yet to appear. Still another was the *Collection Universelle* of Christian orators, of 102 volumes, of which two also had not yet appeared.

This was a fire worth talking about. The statistics of city fires will tell you that something like three hundred fires occur in a year, but they are nearly all like the one that was only found by the aid of a lantern; such a fire as that of the immense printing establishment of the Abbé MIGNE only occurs at long intervals.

How is this extraordinary immunity secured?

The number of firemen for this entire city of two millions of people is only 1,250. The men are picked, by their own consent, from the army, and must unite intelligence to activity of person. They are paraded in regiments, and do military training the same as the National Guard. For all that relates to fire they are under the control of the Head of Police; in case of war or insurrection the Minister of War controls their movements. Their uniform on fire duty is a dark-blue gray jacket and trousers, a shiny brass helmet and a strong girth, with rings, around the waist. On parade days they wear a dark-blue frock-coat, red epaulettes and trimmings. They look like the Chasseurs of the Guard in size and agility of movement, and in war would make a formidable enemy. They are ranked, in fact, as first-class soldiers. They are paid 45 francs a month, and are furnished, of course, in everything essential. They have large barracks, and then small stations, with engines, at which they take turns in doing duty. There is no fire alarm, because there is no need of one; the men on watch at the stations are informed of a fire by citizens or policemen, who run to them with the news, or else by telegraph.

The engines are miserable little traps, which hold but a few pails full of water, and are easily drawn by two men on the run. No important change has been made in their construction in a quarter of a century.

They have but few of those appliances for saving people which are so common in other countries, because there is little use for them. They are limited mostly to ropes with hooks, and to the long canvas tube. A death in a burning house is a rare circumstance.

The hose companies appear to be as old-fashioned and inefficient as the engines, for, whenever there is any considerable fire, the policemen impress the citizens into line to pass buckets in the time-honored but not time-revered way. (We all have disagreeable *souvenirs* of a lumbago and wet feet and hands gained in "the chain" at a fire, in days when hose was shorter and water scarcer than they are now.)

But now comes something the most astonishing of all. The reader sees that 1,250 men are all that are required for a city of two millions population, and that aside from the superiority of the men the appliances for putting out fires and saving life are old-fashioned, slow and inefficient. He would naturally suppose that in view of the inefficiency of the means for the putting out of fires the rates of insurance would be high. But the contrary is the fact; they are very low. For example, on a rent of $2,000 the rate of insurance will be about $20 on $20,000 insurance, divided up something like this, but varying of course with the varying amount of furniture; $8,000 on furniture, $5,000 against the proprietor of the house, and $7,000 against neighbors. Thus for the small sum of $20 annually, a man has a complete guarantee for his furniture and all household valuables, and against his proprietor and neighbors.

We live at Paris, as the reader perhaps knows, in layers, like pancakes. The houses are from forty to eighty feet wide, and each floor, communicating by the same stairway, is arranged for one family. It is for this reason that one must guarantee himself against his neighbors, for it is impossible for one man to burn out without doing damage to the man above or below. If you carelessly allow a piece of burning wood to roll to the floor, and thus burn out your own apartment and your neighbor's with it, it is perfectly logical that you should pay the neighbor for the loss he has sustained by your negligence.

But all this is only a preface to something more important I wished to tell you. The French have long ago passed the idea that safety lies in big engines, or steam-engines, or engines of any kind; the question as to whether a paid or volunteer system is the best, occupies but a secondary place in their system. For them the whole question is summed up in the maxim of *prevention instead of cure.* They long ago decided that it was cheaper and better to build houses so that they would not burn, than to build fine engines to put them out when they got to burning.

Thus you will understand why I told the anecdote in the start about the man seeking the fire with a lantern, why the Parisians have no alarm bell, why their Fire Department is small in numbers and their appliances insufficient, and why the fire insurance companies accept willingly a rate of insurance which does not much more than pay their office rent and clerk hire. The fact is *they know their houses will not burn, or if they do burn that they can only burn slowly.*

This immunity from fire is secured by a rigid system of building, which has long ceased to be burdensome to architects and proprietors, because so well understood. Every house is inspected by the city engineers before it is inhabited, and every departure from fixed rules in subsequent changes makes the proprietor suffer heavy damages in case of fire. For example, three-fourths of the fires or commencement of fires comes from gas, and for this reason the city does not encourage its use in houses, but it lays such taxes and restrictions as to cause its almost complete banishment from private houses. No gas-pipe, among other restrictions, is ever allowed to be covered up in the wall or ceiling of the room. Two-thirds of its thickness must be exposed to the air, so that in case of an escape of gas from a flaw it will pass into open air and be discovered at once. Other regulations are equally useful, and the best of it is that all infringements are punished inexorably.

The same care is exercised in the building of the chimneys and the kitchens. The floors are laid with heavy pieces of oak that will not burn, Paris plaster is used wherever possible, instead of wood, and to sum up, nothing is left to hazard. It is thus that I have seen but one big fire in ten years, it is thus that we have small rates of insurance, and that the subject of fire never enters into our calculations as a question of serious interest.

"Prevention and not cure," is a maxim that seems made for this very subject.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Close of the Legislative Session—The Mormon State Legislature—Brigham Young's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1868.

On Friday last the Territorial Legislature concluded its session. No measures of extraordinary interest were passed or introduced. The legislation of Utah is and has ever been largely organic. Of politics there is very little exhibited; in fact, no Territory or State, in either its Legislature or its people at large, has so little politics as Utah has. The legislation of the Assembly is mostly confined to chartering cities, making roads and building bridges, organizing counties, collecting and disbursing revenue, with an occasional memorial to Congress. Of this last class, one was adopted this session concerning expenses of recent Indian difficulties, and another for a land office for the Territory. The Solons from the country have now returned (most of them) to their homes. BRIGHAM YOUNG and a number of other principal men have gone to Provo, fifty miles south, to stay a week or two; and some of them, it is stated, will make that city their place of residence. This for local politic reasons.

On Monday the "Legislature of the State of Deseret" assembled in session, members about the same as those of the Territorial Legislature. The Governor (BRIGHAM YOUNG) sent his Message, and the Assembly passed an act "making the laws passed during" the late session of the Territorial Legislature "in force in the State of Deseret," adopted a memorial to Congress for the admission of Deseret as a State in the Union, did a little other business and adjourned for a year, as usual. The Governor, in his Message, among other and unimportant things, adverted to the grasshopper visitation, the absence of abject beggary, the recent local Indian hostilities and consequent hoped-for indemnification from Congress, the approach and route of the Pacific Railroad, and the great subject—admission into the Union.

It seems to be the intent of the Mormons to keep their State Government in running condition so that everything will be in apple-pie order for ready conversion of the Territory into a State, should its admission be decided upon by Congress, which admission has been hoped and waited for many years. This must be the reason for the organization and maintenance of this State form of government; for, although it may be very pleasant to play at government, still it is only child's play. Men make serious work of it. However this may be, it is not every Territory that can boast of two Governments—State and Territorial. The Mormons, however, are apparently determined to establish their right to be termed *sui generis.*

The theatrical season closes this week, having continued since the beginning of August. Benefits to members of the local company have been the order for the last few weeks—one to three weekly, and the highest histrionic flights, including "Hamlet," "Leah" and "Macbeth," have been indulged in by the *beneficiaires.* As elsewhere, the ladies are the favorites, drawing the largest houses and handsome "testimonials" besides. Three, who in their respective departments may perhaps be termed "leading ladies"—Misses ADAMS, ALEXANDER and COLEBROOK—were each presented with an envelope containing $200 in real greenbacks.

The theatre will probably be closed for a month. Meantime a portion of the company contemplate making a tour of Utah County and giving performances in the principal settlements.

The dramatic taste of the people here, the far larger portion of them, is primitive and crude, inclining to things most palpable and obvious. A fourth-rate actor, with plenty of importance and a weakness for overacting, draws much better than a refined and finished artist.

There are prospects of a far earlier Spring than for several years past. The snow is all gone from the valley, and there is not much in the mountains. The frost is nearly out of the ground, and the weather is mild and fine, although a foggy time prevailed last week. Farmers and gardeners are thinking of plows and spades, and March is likely to be a busy seeding month, as it was wont to be in former years.

TENNESSEE.

Whisky Riots and Insurrections—Impeachment—Northern Enterprises in East Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Friday, March 6, 1868.

For some months the revenue officers have been sorely perplexed as to how they could effectually enforce the provisions of the law in reference to unlicensed distilleries. They have been contending not only with fraud and corruption, but with open and armed resistance. In many counties men have banded together, armed themselves, and publicly announced their determination to resist the laws by force. In McMinn County, two distilleries are known to be in operation in violation of the law, and yet the officers cannot seize them because they have been threatened with violence if they attempt it. In Claiborne County, Officers SAWYERS and SUSK were seized by a gang of these ruffians in the employ of the stillers, and treated with violence, and one of them threatened with death in case he made any further attempt to seize their stills. In the mountain counties there are many similar cases within the knowledge of the officers. Several attempts have been made to seize stills which have resulted in violence and bloodshed. Under this state of facts the revenue officers have made application at Washington for military force with which to execute the laws. It has always been the custom for the country people here to build neighborhood stills and make apple and peach brandy. It is hard for them to give up their stills or pay the tax, and many of them refuse to do either. It would be a glorious thing for the country if these still houses could be rooted out effectually. They are the centres of bloody riots, such as I telegraphed of yesterday, and the source of crime and poverty. They have been the curse of the country.

An extended trip through several different counties in East Tennessee enables me to say that the people accept the impeachment of the President as a legal and legitimate procedure, in which Congress will be sustained if the trial is fairly and dispassionately conducted. The President, in his political contests in this section of the State, was always successful, and always boasted of it in his speeches, and succeeded in impressing the people with the idea that he was invincible. Many of them have a belief even now that this "grand inquest" is a political struggle, in which the cunning and trickery of a demagogue is to prevail. There is one gratifying feature of public sentiment manifested everywhere in East Tennessee, and that is a dread and repugnance of all that foolish boasting and bragadocia about war. This people drained the cup of all its bitterness in the last civil war, and know what it means. Three years of hard work have removed but few of the traces of desolation and ruin, and the reminders of fearful hardships are too numerous on every hand and recall too much suffering to allow vain boasts of resistance to pass by unrebuked. A civil war now means the final dissolution of the Union and overthrow of republicanism—a Mexicanizing of America. If the Northern people want desolation and ruin at their doors, as it sits enthroned throughout the South, let them encourage the talk about war and threats of force, and the boasts of a "sixty days' campaign in Maryland and District of Columbia."

NORTHERN ENTERPRISES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

I have heretofore alluded to several enterprises of great importance to East Tennessee, which have been initiated by Northern men and capital. Everywhere I go I see new buildings and improvements going on, and meet new faces. One of the most important and interesting of these new enterprises is the zinc works just completed at Mossy Creek, on the East Tennesse and Virginia Railroad, about thirty miles east of this city. The works have been erected by a New-York company, at an expense of about $200,000, and are pronounced the finest and most extensive in the United States. The zinc is manufactured into the form of the oxide, or flour of zinc, as it is frequently called, and it is said to be of the finest quality. There is but one other place in the United States—New-Jersey—where this oxide of zinc is now made. The New-Jersey Company transport their ore from Virginia. The Mossy Creek Company have completed twenty-four furnaces, with which they can make three hundred barrels of the oxide per day. They are now working eight furnaces and making one hundred barrels per day. The ore is found within a few hundred feet of the works, and is of a superior quality. The quantity is not so abundant as was anticipated, and the cost of mining consequently greater, but as soon as the vein is fully and certainly developed the whole number of furnaces will be put into operation. There can be no doubt of the final success of these works, for the company have many different beds of the ore within easy reach of their works, some of which will certainly prove rich and extensive. If the works prove a perfect success in the manufacture of the oxide, the company will speedily make arrangements for preparing the point which will give them a monopoly of the article in the American market. The enterprise is one of importance and interest to the whole country, as it will lessen the price of zinc paint very greatly, and be the first establishment of the kind in America.

In the department of iron, we have two companies erecting large blast furnaces, with every prospect of perfect success.

Gen. WILDER, of military fame, is at the head of an Ohio and Indiana company building a large blast furnace in Roane County which will cost over $100,000. This company has the finest iron and coal property in the United States. They have iron ore, coal and limestone within gunshot distance of their works, in the centre of a fertile and extensive tract of land, near good water transportation. Gen WILDER has moved on the property with his family, and is superintending the erection of the works himself.

In Greene County, Gen. HAYS, formerly Colonel of the One Hundredth Ohio Volunteers, is at the head of a New-York and Ohio company putting up large iron-works. They have already expended some $50,000, and are still enlarging their works, and are meeting with good encouragement—making good iron, which commands good prices.

In many other branches of the manufacturing interests I hear of new efforts being made. Steam saw-mills and foundries in several counties are run by Northern men. The extensive and profitable coal-mines north of this city, of which I wrote in a former letter, are operated by Northern men. In fact almost the entire manufacturing interests of East Tennessee are controlled and worked by men from the Northern States. This is a long stride in the matter of reconstruction, and is a subject for congratulation and encouragement.

OMEGA.

STREET-CLEANING.

Investigation Before the Senate Committee on Cities—Testimony of Mayor Hoffman, Contractor Whiting, Jackson S. Schultz and Others.

Yesterday the Committee on Cities of the State Senate, consisting of Messrs. CROWLY, (Chairman,) CREAMER, BANKS, PALMER and KENNEDY, met at the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of investigating the contract system for cleaning the streets, avenues and slips in this City. Senator CREAMER explained that the object of the Committee in making the investigation was to bring about, if possible, a reform in the street-cleaning business. The condition of the streets, he said, justified the protest of the citizens concerning them.

Mayor Hoffman was the first witness examined. He testified that he was a member of the Street Commission, which met twice a month; James R. Whiting is contractor and is paid, as a general rule, twice a month; the Commission supposed that he had complied with the conditions of the contract as far as circumstances would permit; until recently, most of the time, when Mr. Schultz was President of the Board of Health, it was the practice of the Police Captains to receive reports from patrolmen of the condition of the streets; this practice seems to have been abandoned, and since then the Commission have two inspectors only; the reports are that the streets have been swept, and ashes and garbage removed, except during the snow; the inspectors are Charles H. Whelan and Adam Stock; their reports are not sworn to; they report twice a month, but each report embraces a week; during this Winter less complaints have been received than heretofore as to the removal of ashes and dirt; no complaints as to the neglect of the contractor have been received; the Commission has audited the semi-monthly payment of the contractor; he has been paid the same amount for the last quarter as at any other period; the substance of the reports of Inspectors were that the ashes and garbage were removed, sewer mouths open, and the streets in as good condition as they could be under the circumstances; witness thought the streets of the City were in a very bad condition; thought more legislation was required; what that legislation should be, he was unprepared to say; was opposed to the peacemeal legislation for the City, and would wish to see this matter under the control of some responsible person; did not think the present contract insufficient; would go further and say that he did not think any contract would answer the purpose; it was impossible to say the expenditure which would be required; thought contractors generally did as little work as possible; thought some legislation was required to compel owners of property to keep the sewers in proper order.

Q.—Then in your opinion the present contract is a failure? A.—The present contract system is bad.

In answer to questions by other members, the Mayor spoke of Broadway, which he said if clean satisfied many people, while others complained that it was kept clean at the expense of others.

Q.—Is there anything in the present contract compelling the contractor to keep the culverts, sewers and crosswalks clear? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In your opinion has he done so? A.—As far as I have been able to see, and from reports received, these matters have been attended to, but Mr. Whiting complains that the sewer mouths are choked up by matter from inside the houses, which cannot be got at; as a general thing the streets were not decently passable, and in auditing the last semi-monthly payment we told the contractor so; the present Street Commission were not responsible for the present contract; thought he was the only member who was on the old Commission; if the present contract is to be continued, though it was necessary that some department should be authorized to spend such sums of money as would keep the streets properly clean, and the Supervisors should raise what money would be necessary.

Q.—Why cannot the present Commission terminate the contract? A.—Because Mr. Whiting claims that he has done as well as possible; in the second place, because he has done as much as he could to keep the streets clean; again, if we stopped his pay, it would suspend the removal of ashes and garbage altogether; and, lastly, I consider that the streets were as clean as they possibly could be, during last Summer and Fall, and indeed as those of many in the country.

Q.—How would you proceed to annul the present contract? A.—I should have to refer you to the Corporation Council. Besides, I would not attempt litigation, because I think, in a suit against the City, the contractor would triumph. As, however, we have got what is considered a good man as contractor—I do not say whether he is, or not—I think we had better make the best of a bad thing; in ordinary years the money appropriated is sufficient, but in a Winter like the last one or two thousand dollars extra would be required; ashes and garbage are thrown on the streets, but the people are not to blame, as in large tenement-houses the landlords have provided no place of reception for ashes and garbage; Mr. Whiting has no dumping-grounds on which to put superfluous snow and ice; at a meeting of the Commission, ten days ago, he said he had no place to put the superfluous snow and ice; that the Street Commissioner had refused to let it be deposited in the Parks; it was then thought that it might be dumped off the docks, and let float out to sea, but the Police refused to consent to this arrangement, and ultimately the Street Commissioner consented to let the parks be used; the Inspectors are responsible to the Commission, and receive a small compensation—$1,000 a year each.

Q.—Have you not sufficient power to have the ice and snow now removed from the places they obstruct? A.—I have neither power, nor money, nor has any department any such power; the railroad companies ought to remove it, and it ought not to be done at the expense of the City.

The Chairman—The Committee would be glad to receive any suggestions the Mayor may make.

Mayor Hoffman—I have said that the Street Commissioner or Mayor should be authorized to expend such money as may be necessary, from time to time, to do what the contractor is not required to do.

Mr. Creamer—The question is whether the present contract can be annulled; I don't think it has been complied with. A.—That matter is for the courts; previous to Mr. Brown taking the contract, a large sum of money had been spent in cleaning the streets; I think $800,000.

Mr. Brown—Fourteen hundred thousand.

James R. Whiting was the next witness. He was purchaser of four-fifths of the contract; the balance belongs to Mr. Brown, former contractor; paid for that four-fifths a bonus of $200,000; meant to be reimbursed during the term of the contract; but it was of little consequence; he had a higher motive in view.

Q.—Do you think you have complied with the contract? A.—I have to the best of my ability, and I will say there is not a more salubrious city in the world than New-York.

Q.—Do you intend to make that $200,000 this year? A.—Certainly not; I have many ways of making money if I choose; I have, this Winter, removed 2,200 loads of snow and ice from Broadway, and I have removed thousands of loads from other places which I was not required to do; the Corporation charge me $20,000 a year for manure, therefore I must sell all I can, and I say now that I am ready to give it up to-morrow—if the Legislature can get it done better—without making a penny; I have 2,500 policemen watching me, I have two inspectors watching me, and I think the contract should be done well.

Q.—Do you pay the Inspectors any salary? A.—No, Sir; I do nothing that I am ashamed of.

The Chairman—You say you had a reason for giving $200,000 as bonus, which might be explained hereafter? A.—I could give them briefly now, but if time were given I would state them in writing.

Mr. Whiting then stated that when the yellow fever visited this City he believed that if garbage and animal matter had been properly removed, then the City would have been more healthy, and disease would not have visited it; Mr. Boole had been proceeded against by the Citizens' Association, and he, Judge Whiting, was employed as counsel against him; ultimately Mr. Brown offered to sell the contract for $250,000; he was unwilling to give that, and took four-fifths in order to have the control; his only object was to have the City in a salubrious state, and he was now willing to give it up if he could but get his money back; his sole object, (he meant of course to reimburse himself) if it cost him more than the contract, was to get rid of the plague spots in the City; in the Sixth Ward he got the women to come out and wash the sidewalks; he went to work, removed the animal matter, &c., and had Baxter-street as clean as Broadway, so far as atmosphere was concerned; in some houses there were 150 persons in an area of twenty-five feet, and in some houses three or four hundred people lived; these had no place to throw their ashes and threw them in the streets; the cholera began to disappear immediately after he commenced, and he told his overseer that if a single case of cholera occurred in the Sixth Ward he would lose his position.

Q.—Have you any objection to produce the books kept by you under this contract in which you have entered the amounts paid by you, for the inspection of the Committee? A.—I am not prepared to answer that question; I can't afford to lose my money.

Mr. Creamer—Won't the former contractor return it to you? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Brown said he would give it back on conditions which I could not comply with.

Q.—Has Broadway, during this Winter, been kept constantly passable for vehicles, and in the condition that the interests of the City require that it should be kept? A.—For a reasonable number of vehicles in my judgment it has.

Q.—Can you tell the amount of money you spent in February cleaning streets and avenues? A.—I can't say if it amounted to $30,000; it may have amounted to more, but I hardly think it is a question for the Committee.

Mr. Crowley—I do not think so, Mr. Whiting. The Committee will not be so impertinent as to inquire into matters strictly private.

Mr. Whiting—Mr. Brown has an interest in this contract, and I should like to consult him. If he wants counsel in this matter he should perhaps have it.

Q.—What streets and avenues have you cleaned during February? A.—I cleaned them all by removing the ashes; as to the removal of snow, &c., I gave orders to my inspectors to remove it; I don't know it was done; it was done in Park-street; I don't know whether they went into Baxter-street or not; I also removed it from Broadway.

Q.—Have the crosswalks been kept free from snow and ice? A.—Substantially, yes.

Q.—During the week in which the 22d of February occurred was there not a large number of crosswalks not kept free from snow and ice? A.—On the west side there might be a few; on the east side there were none; it was a very cold week that; last week there may have been some few; at present there are none.

Q.—Do you understand that under your contract you are not compelled to remove ashes thrown on the street? A.—I think not, but I have not refused to do so; for instance, a large factory may have fifteen or sixteen barrels of ashes per day; now, if they throw these in the streets it is a violation of the Corporation ordinance, and I am not compelled to do it, yet I have not refused.

Q.—By Mr. Creamer. What was your object in taking this contract? A.—It was solely to get New-York a salubrious atmosphere.

Q.—Have you lost money by this contract? A.—I do not think that is a fair question; I must consult my partner, Mr. Brown; I say that if the contract is kept according to the letter, money cannot be made.

Mr. Creamer asked Mr. Whiting's opinion as to what it would take and what it would cost to clean away the snow on Broadway from Bowling Green to Union-square before it turned into ice? Mr. Whiting was unable to say, as sleigh-riders generally wished to have the snow remain; but in his opinion, to remove the snow would be a waste of money; to remove two feet of snow from the Battery to Union-square would cost from $25,000 to $30,000, and that would be a useless expenditure of money.

Mr. Creamer then stated that citizens had ceased to make complaints because such a course did not accomplish any good.

Q.—By Mr. Kennedy.—Were you privy to making the original contract? A.—I was not; I purchased the contract in 1866, and had no interest in it previous to that time; I had a knowledge of parties having an interest in the contract for information.

Q.—Whose names were you informed of beyond Messrs. Brown, Devoe and Knapp? A.—I have no information on that question except that a man told me he believed a certain person was interested in it; I do not wish to name the gentleman.

Q.—Have you any knowledge that any official of the City had an interest in it? A.—No, except from an expression of belief.

Q.—You say you are willing to give up this contract on being reimbursed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much with profit have you realized since you took the contract? A.—I shall be able to answer that question to-morrow, when I consult my books and partner.

Q.—Where is the garbage removed to? A.—To the Jersey flats, under contract by Messrs. Johnston & Co.; they remove it without expense to me; I deliver it to the boats of Messrs Johnston & Co., and they pay me nothing for it; the manure goes to the farmers generally, and what is paid for it goes into my books.

Q.—Do you deny the right of the Commission to annul your contract? A.—I do not deny anything; they may do just what they please.

Mr. Whiting then said that he thought the sum of nearly $500,000 now paid for cleaning the streets was not sufficient for that purpose, and believed that not less than $750,000 would be required to accomplish the object.

At this point the further examination of Mr. Whiting was postponed till to-day.

John L. Brown was next examined. He owned two-fifths of one-fifth of the street-cleaning contract; Mr. Knapp owned a similar amount; had no influence in the matter of conducting the work; thought the streets had been kept in good condition; Mr. Whiting had the whole control of the contract; had received $5,000 from Mr. Whiting for his share this year; was willing to join Mr. Whiting in any arrangements he might make concerning the annulling of the contract; thought the snow and ice should be removed from the streets, and dumped into the river; believed the current would sweep it down the bay; the dock men objected that this should be done; thought it would take from $25,000 to $30,000 to keep Broadway, from Bowling Green to Union-square, clear of snow and ice.

Shepherd E. Knapp was the next witness. He was one of the original contractors for cleaning the streets; owned now two-fifths of one-fifth of the contract; had no responsibility in the cleaning at present; considered the streets in a fair condition; did not believe snow and ice could be removed from all the streets for less than $3,000,000; it would take $50,000 to keep Broadway clear of snow and ice during the season; should not consider that an extraordinary amount for the purpose; believed that $498,500 was not sufficient to pay the expenses for cleaning the streets; was willing to give up the contract provided the others did the same; did not know how many horses and carts were employed by the contractors.

Jackson S. Schultz was next examined. As President of the Board of Health he made an examination of the condition of the streets; found that no regular reports were made with reference to that matter, and he made arrangements with the Police authorities by which statements of the condition of the streets could be made by the patrolmen; this arrangement did not seem to work very well, and the Street Commission, of which witness was a member, appointed an inspector to examine the streets; the reports the inspector made were unfavorable; with reference to this Winter he would say it was an unusually severe one, but he thought Mr. WHITING had not performed his duty in the matter of keeping the gutters and crosswalks free of ice and snow; he had seen two streets to-day, not far from the hotel, which had been impassable for from four to six weeks; narrow streets through which cars run are at present impassable except between the tracks; in his judgment, no contract could be so drawn as to insure the complete cleaning of the City under all circumstances; he thought the proper persons to be responsible for the favorable condition of the City were the Police Commissioners; he believed that the sum of nearly $500,000 now paid the contractors, was sufficient to keep the streets in good condition; in his opinion the work now accomplished could be done for $150,000 less; [witness here exhibited diagrams showing the condition of the streets for several weeks at the time he was a Health Commissioner;] the contract of the Street Cleaning Commission requires the cartmen who go around gathering ashes and garbage to ring a bell in advance of their carts, but this they have not done of late; he also objected to the mode of gathering ashes and garbage, inasmuch as open wagons are used and much filth falls to the ground in front of houses, which in the hot season produces a bad state of atmosphere; he admitted it would be a difficult matter to keep sidewalks free of ice and slush in streets where there are no sewers, and that was one of the reasons why a contract could not be made which would cover all cases; thought the Sergeants of Police were the best witnesses the Committee could obtain to give evidence as to the condition of the streets; some of the newspapers had been a little severe in persisting that Mr. Whiting with his present facilities should have removed all the ice and snow; he believed that to have carted off all the ice and snow during the Winter would have cost $2,000,000; he would like also to impress upon the Committee the importance of restraining railroad companies from throwing snow between the tracks and sidewalks; he had made up his mind, from estimates of work done during several weeks, that Mr. Whiting was making out of his contract $140,000 to $150,000 per year net profit; the subject of the condition of the streets had been often discussed by the hour by the Health Commissioners, and last Summer, had they been convinced that they had a right to make a contract for cleaning the streets with another party other than the present contractor, they would have done what they could in that direction.

The Committee adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Billiards.

The magnificent new rooms, located on Washington-street, near the City Hall, in Brooklyn, were last evening formally opened. The announcement that Messrs. MICHAEL PHELAN, JOHN DEERY, MELVIN FOSTER and WILLIAM GOLDTHWAITE would play a series of games was the signal for an immense gathering of the amateur billiardists of Brooklyn. It is estimated that, between the hours of 7 and 11, fully six thousand persons visited the rooms. Upon the arrival of the experts above named, the main hall was so thronged that ingress was impossible, and so, forced to abandon the original intention of giving a public exhibition, the players repaired to the private room, where, in presence of about seventy-five favored guests, PHELAN and DEERY had a trial of skill at the three-ball game, 75 points up, and FOSTER and GOLDTHWAITE played an American game, consisting of 500 points. DEERY, who has been devoting his time for the past year solely to the French game, proved himself on this occasion a perfect master of it, defeating PHELAN by 39 points. The American game was won by GOLDTHWAITE, who made runs of 175, 90, 67, etc., and averaged 33¼. The largest run of FOSTER, who was beaten by 268 points, amounted to 96. At the close of this game, DEERY executed a variety of fantastic strokes, in superb style, eliciting round after round of applause.

The new rooms, which are owned by Mr. ALEXANDER SAMUELLS, and superintended by the popular amateur, WILLIAM WICKS, are the largest in Brooklyn—in fact, the third largest in the State. On the main floor are fourteen black walnut tables, all of the second size, and of PHELAN & COLLANDER'S make. In the private room is another table, which will be reserved for match games, pool and the like. The appointments of both rooms are all that could be desired, and creditable alike to the taste and liberality of the proprietor.

JOHN DEERY publicly proposes to play any one in the world at the three-ball game, 500 points up, for $1,000 a side, the contest to take place in this City, and on a carom table.

To-night, MELVIN FOSTER and MICHAEL PHELAN are to play 1,500 points up at the American game, in MARIN'S billiard-room, Park-row. With the view of making a hard game of it for himself FOSTER will give the odds of 500.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, March 9—11:15 A. M.

The money market opens quiet and steady. Consols 93¼ for money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds steady at....71¼@71⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares....89½
Erie Railway Shares....50⅜
Atlantic and Great Western....28

FRANKFORT, Monday, March 9.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 9—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens active and buoyant, with a sharp upward turn in prices. There is a large speculative demand. The sales of the day will probably reach 25,000 bales. The following are the opening prices:

Middling Uplands, on spot....10¾d.
Middling Uplands, afloat....10⅝d.
Middling Orleans....10⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. Corn is active and higher at 43s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is dull and steady. Beef, 114s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork—77s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 58s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market opens dull and steady. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d. per gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Monday, March 9—1:20 P. M.

Consols are scarcely so firm. The quotations now are 93@93¼, for both money and the account. American securities are generally quiet and steady. Illinois are firmer and ¼ higher. The following are the quotations at this hour:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....71¼@⅜
Erie Railway Shares....50⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares....89¾
Atlantic and Great Western....29¼

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 9—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market is irregular and active, though prices are not quotably altered.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet and steady. Corn, however, is active and higher at 43s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is firmer and Beef and Pork have materially advanced in price. Extra prime Mess Beef 115s. ℔ bbl. Eastern prime Mess Pork 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

PRODUCE—The market for Naval Stores is generally dull. Fine Resin, however, has advanced 1s. and is now quoted at 12s. ℔ cwt. Tallow is firmer and has advanced to 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for American.

ANTWERP, Monday, March 9—1:20 P. M.

PETROLEUM is dull; prices have declined to 42½f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, March 9—5 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for Money and the account. American Securities close at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....71¼
Erie shares....50⅜
Illinois Centrals....89¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, March 9—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 75¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 9.

COTTON—The market closed firm, though scarcely so active. The quotations during the day have been quite fluctuating. The following, however, are the closing prices of American descriptions.

Middling Uplands, on the spot....10¾d.@10⅞d.
Middling Uplands, afloat....10⅝d.
Middling Orleans....10⅞d.

The sales have fallen off considerably from the estimate made at the opening, and have footed up only 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.
PRODUCE—Sugar firm.

ANTWERP, Monday, March 9.

Petroleum firmer at 43 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 7.

SUGAR, 7⅛@7⅞ reals ℔ arroba for Nos. 10 to 12, and 8¾@9¾ for Nos. 15 to 20. MOLASSES, 5 reals per keg for Muscovado and 7 for Clayed. BACON, 13¾c. ℔ lb. HAMS, 18c. ℔ lb. for Salted and 24c. for Sugar-cured. LARD, 16c.@17c. ℔ lb. for tierces, and 17¾c.@18c. for Northern in 25 lb. tins. Exchange on London, 8¾@8¾ ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, long sight, in currency, 32 ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 33 ℔ cent. discount. FREIGHTS to Northern ports—$1 75 ℔ box. $9 50 ℔ hhd. of Sugar; $5 50@$5 87½ ℔ hhd. of Molasses. To Southern ports—$1 87½ ℔ box of Sugar; $7 50 ℔ hhd of Sugar; $4 50 ℔ hhd. of Molasses.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 9.

FLOUR in fair demand; Good to Choice Spring Extras $10 00@10 75; WHEAT generally active, but quiet at $2 08 for No. 1, and $2 00@$2 00½ for No. 2. CORN dull; New 83½@83¾c.; No. 1 86¾c.; No. 2 84c. OATS—Sellers at 57¾c. RYE firmer at 2@3c. advance; sales at $2@$6c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PORK—The market is almost lifeless: Choice Mess $23 62½. LARD dull at 15¼@15¾c. CUT MEATS entirely nominal. SWEET PICKLED HAMS 14¼. DRESSED HOGS steady, and in fair demand; good lots $10 00@$10 50, dividing on 200 pounds. LIVE HOGS scarce, and almost nominal. BEEF CATTLE quiet; Butchers $6 00@$6 50. RECEIPTS for two days—4,800 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 600 Dressed Hogs, 600 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 200 Dressed Hogs, 900 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 9.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—No sales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7 50@$8 25; Extra, $8 50@$9; Double Extra, $9 50@$10 50. WHEAT, dull; Choice White, and Fancy Red, $2 70@$2 80; Prime to Choice Red, $2 60@$2 65. CORN firmer at 85c.@88c. for Shelled; 77c.@82c. for Ear—the latter delivered. OATS heavy at 67c.@68c. BARLEY—Spring, $2 40. RYE firm at $1 67@$2 12½. PORK dull at $24 25, held at $24 50. BACON dull; choice Shoulders, 11¼c.@11½c.; Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Rib, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. BULK MEATS dull at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 13c. for Clear Sides. LARD easier at 15c. for choice City Steam. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 4,800 bushels; Oats, 1,900 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 9.

CLOVERSEED in fair demand at $8@$8 50. TIMOTHY, $2 65@$2 75. FLAXSEED, $2 95@$3. COTTON quiet at 25c. for Middling Uplands, and 26c. for Middling Orleans. FLOUR active but steady; Superfine, $7 50@$8 25; Extra, $8 50@$9 50; Northwestern Extra, Family brands, $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extras, $10 50@$12 25; Fancy brands, $13@$15. WHEAT scarce; sales, 2,000 bushels Red, $2 50@$2 55; White, $3. RYE in fair demand at $1 75. CORN in good demand and advanced; sales 6,500 bushels Yellow at $1 10@$1 20; Mixed Western do. OATS steady at 85c.@87c. PETROLEUM—Crude, 16c.@16½c.; Refined, in bond, 24c.@24½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 9.

COTTON active; Middling, 24¾c.@25c.; sales, 5,000 bales; receipts since Saturday, 3,509 bales; exports same time, 8,256 bales. Sterling Exchange, 151@154. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 141. SUGAR dull; Common, 12c.; Fair, 12¾c.; Prime to Choice, 15c.@16c. MOLASSES quiet; Prime 85c. FLOUR—low grades firm; Superfine, $10@$10 25; Choice, $13 25. CORN better at $1@$1 02½. OATS firm at 80c.@85c. PORK dull at $26 50. BACON in very light inquiry, with only a retail business; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD—no sales; quoted at 16c. for Tierce, and 17c. for Keg.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 9.

TOBACCO easier, but sustained for heavy Leaf; Lugs, $5 50; Manufacturing Leaf, $26. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25@$8 75; Fancy, $12 50@$13. WHEAT, $2 55@$2 60. CORN—78c.@80c. for shelled, and 75c.@76c. for ear, in bulk. OATS, 68c.@70c., in bulk. RAW WHISKY, 20c., free. COTTON advancing; sales at 23c.@24c. LARD, 15¾c. MESS PORK held at $24 50. BACON inactive and lower; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 9.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm at $2 45 for No. 2, and $2 50 for No. 1. CORN firm and demanded at 81c. for Ear, and 86c. for Shelled. OATS firm at 68c.@69c. for No. 1. RYE, $1 75@$1 78 for No. 1. BARLEY demanded at $2 35 for No. 1. COTTON active and advanced 1c.; sales, 1,600 bales at 24c. MESS PORK held at $24 25. BULK MEATS, 10c.@12c. BACON—11¾c.@13¼c.@14c.@14¾c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD dull at 15c., and nominal. Gold, 139¾.

OSWEGO, Monday, March 9.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $10 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet at $2 45 Chicago Spring. CORN—$1 25 for Mixed Western. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts $35. SHIPSTUFFS, $40; Middling, $46, ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 9.

FLOUR firm, with a moderate trade at full quotations. WHEAT quiet, but firm. CORN firm; asking $1 08 for New on the track, at the close; sales 6 cars New, on track, at $1 06@$1 07; 3,000 bushels Old, from store, at $1 08. OATS steady at 75c. for Western, in store; sales 2 cars Ohio, on the track, at 75c. RYE and BARLEY steady. MESS PORK, $24 50@$25. LARD, 16¾c.@17c. HIGHWINES nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, March 9.

FLOUR active and advanced 10c.@15c.; Choice, $10; WHEAT firm and advanced 1c.; No. 1, $2 02½. OATS advancing, No. 2, 59c.@60c. CORN firmer at 86c. RECEIPTS to-day—500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—500 bbls. Flour.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 9.

CATTLE dull, but unchanged; extra at 10½c.@11c.; fair to good, 8c.@9c.; common, 6c.@7c. SHEEP advanced ½c.; 6,000 sold at 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb. HOGS advanced 75c.; sales at $13 50@$14 ℔ cwt.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 9.

Stock inactive. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27¼; Reading Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 140.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.—Our entire stock must be sold before May 1, to make room for very important alteration and extension in our building. The cheapest, largest and best ready-made Clothing for men and boys to be found in this City. Our merchant tailoring department is under the management of Mr. Brownell, late of Broadway, and has just been replenished with an entire new assortment of novelties from London, Paris, Boston and New-York. One entire store full, just made up, Spring overcoats.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place and 4th-av.,
opposite Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX'S Spring Styles of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, cor. of Fulton-st. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Bremen	March 10	New-York	Bremen.
Australasian	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	March 12	New-York	London.
Europe	March 14	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	March 14	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Alabama	March 10	New-York	Aspinwall.
Henry Chauncey	March 11	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	March 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Mails for Mexico, *via* Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Alabama*, close at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Australia, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, New-Zealand, California, South Pacific and Central America, by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Australasian*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 9—*In steamship Europa, from Glasgow*—Mrs. Hunter, D. A. Martin, D. Starratt, Wm. Parker, D. C. Baiseurras, Wm. Smith, John Shields, Rev. M. Gailey.

In steamship Star of the South, from St. Jago de Cuba—Edmund Vanden Wourver, Carlos Fernandez, Octavio Calzado, Louisa Brooks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 20 | Sun sets.... 6 01 | Moon rises.. 8 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 47 | Gov. Island. 9 36 | Hell Gate ..10 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, C. W. Pervell; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Etna, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ship Antelope, Hill, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks J. G. Paint, (Br.,) Embree, Genoa and Leghorn, H. Baetjer; Glenwood, (Br.,) Swasey, Montevideo via Savannah, Thayer & Sargent; Eliora, (Br.,) Vighely, Genoa via Gibraltar, H. Baetjer.

Brigs Kossack, Elliott, Nuevitas, F. Talbot & Co.; Harvest Queen, Scholtz, St. George's, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Auguste Sophie, (Meckl.,) Scherman, Waterford, H. W. O. Edye; Ida, (Pruss.,) Knappe, Rotterdam, W. Salem & Co.

Schooners Windward, Ellis, Arroyo, P. R., Walsh, Field & Way; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford; Jesse Carll, Underhill, Malaga, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Feb. 19, via Moville 21st, with mdse. and 214 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong W. S. W. gales the entire passage. Feb. 29, lat. 48 44, lon. 36 55, passed steamship Nova Scotian, bound E. March 5, lat. 43 15, lon. 55 3, steamship Bavaria, bound E. 8th, off Nantucket, steamships Hibernia and Napoleon III., bound E.; off Montauk Point, steamships City of Antwerp and Pennsylvania, bound E.

Steamship Star of the South, Stirling, St. Jago de Cuba Feb. 16, via Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to J. & S. Badell.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, City Point and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Ship Banian, (of Workington, Eng.,) Chase, Amoy Nov. 13, with teas to Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle. Passed Angiers Nov. 27, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 4, St. Helena Jan. 24. Had fine weather the first part of the passage, and for the last 10 ds. had northerly gales. Dec. 16, off Mauritius, had a cyclone from N. E. to S. W., and had to run east for 20 hours to clear it. Dec. 1, lat. 7 53 S., lon. 104 E., spoke Br. bark Silome, from Shanghae for New-York.

Ship Nueva Aurelia, (Span.,) Petaso, Havana via Nassau 11 ds., in ballast to Rivera, Cardoza & Co.

Bark Pauline, (Br.,) Thorndike, Yokohama Oct. 9, with teas and silks to Snow & Burgess. Passed Angier Nov. 9, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 24; crossed the line Jan. 28. Dec. 7, Lewis Brook, seaman, died on board of dropsy.

Bark Lizzie Reimer, (Pruss.,) ——, Canton Nov. 9, with mdse. to Cary & Co. Passed Angier Nov. 24, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 2; crossed the line Jan. 31, in lon. 33 20. Had fine N. E. trades to lat. 28 N.; after reaching lat. 38, lon. 106, was driven 400 east by a succession of heavy westerly gales.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Rosebrook, Messina 70 ds., and 45 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Baring Bros. —vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has had westerly gales the latter part of the passage; lost mainstaysail and split forestopsail and jib.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Deveylder, Curacoa Feb. 15, with mdse. to Dovale & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales; lost and split sails. March 4, lat. 35 10, lon. 71 40, passed a number of bunches of shingles and a vessel's cabin door, and other wrecked stuff. 7th, off Absecom, passed brig Sunny South, bd. south.

Schr. Louisa A. Van Brunt, (of Brookhaven,) Tooker, Zaza 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Van Brunt & Slaght. Sld. in co. with schr. Lucy A. Gibson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Starlight, (of Boston,) Robinson, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales, and lost and split sails.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derrickson, Apalachicola 10 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Senator Grimes, Lord, Jacksonville 16 ds., with yellow pine to W. Ray.

Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Lavacca, Texas, 25 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Rose Haskell, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Samuel Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.
Schr. B. L. Lay, Higgins, New-Haven.
Sloop Troubler, Andrews, Stamford.
Sloop J. C. Briggs, Smith, Harlem.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Nothing in sight bound in. Wind light S. W., clear.

BELOW—Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Poitras, Cardenas Feb. 21, with sugar to master.

Sailed.

Steamships Mercedita, for New-Orleans; Somerset, for Baltimore. Ships Golden Hind and Valparaiso, for San Francisco; Hermann, for Bremen. Bark Fleetwing, for Cardenas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 9—Arr. barks Fannie Lewis, from Berroud; Acacia, from Matanzas; brigs Annetta, from Ponce; Esquimaux, from Antigua; Louisa D., from Cape Haytien; Glendale, from New-Orleans; Ann Elizabeth, from Sierra Leone; schrs. Maria Hall, from Wilmington; Guiding Star, from Ponce.

CHARLESTON, March 9—Arr. steamships Emily B. Souder, from New-York.

Sld. brig Lola, for Liverpool.

MOBILE, March 9—Arr. ships Jona, from Greenock; Alfred, from Liverpool; barks Myrtle, from Newport, Wales; Corona, from St. Thomas.

SAVANNAH, March 6—Arr. yesterday, schr. Frank Palmer, from Mobile for New-York; put in in distress. Capt. Reed was killed by the falling of a mast in a gale; ship Daniel Draper, from Boston.

Arr. to-day, steamship Gen. Barnes, from New-York. Cld. steamship Huntsville, for New-York; schr. Campbell, for Richmond, Va.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, March 9.—The schr. John L. Meorill, before reported ashore on Cape Cod, has been got off and taken into Provincetown.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 9.—The Stratford Shoal Lightship was torn from her moorings on Sunday, and she now lies in Bridgeport. She was swept easterly six miles by a field of ice. She will be replaced in a day or two.

The propellor Wyoming went ashore this morning on Cockenoes Reef, east of Norwalk. The water is up to her main deck. A steamer and tug have gone to her assistance.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The British iron ship Viscata, bound to Liverpool, with a full cargo of wheat, valued at $90,000, went ashore last night just outside the Golden Gate. A portion of the cargo was thrown overboard. The vessel has become imbeded in the sand, and it is impossible to move her. She has made no water as yet.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., March 9, 1868.

The Bartlett's Reef Light-vessel has been carried away by the ice to a position about one mile to the westward of her proper station. She will be removed as soon as possible. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Golden City—Br. ship, steering E., Feb. 24, lat. 30 N., lon. 72 30.

Juliet C. Clark—brig, from Cuba for New-York, March 6, lat. 35 11, lon. 74 20.

Speculator—schr., from Cienfuegos for Boston, Feb. 26, off the west end of Cuba.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 7—The steamship Juniata arrived today from Philadelphia. The steamship Creole, from New-York, arrived here yesterday. The steamship Missouri sailed for New-York to-day.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Feb. 16, barks Providence, Coalfleet; Eldorado, Kendrick; Fanny Ealer, Old; brigs Maria W. Norwood, Washburn; James Murchie, Eaton; Nigreta, Stower; Waterwich, ——; Alice, ——; Tangent, ——; Alert, Pendegrast; schrs. Samuel Caster, Robinson; E. A. Bartle, Smith; J. B. Allen, Allen.

At Zaza, Feb. 23, bark James E. Brett, hence, dischg; bark Hope, for New-York, ldg.; brig Alice Lea, from Pensacola, dischg.; schrs. Mary McGee, for Philadelphia, ldg.; A. Rverson, for do. do.; Daniel Holmes, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 9.—The steamship Deutschland, Capt. Wessels, of the North German Lloyd, which left New-York on the 27th ult., arrived at this port at about 9 o'clock last evening. After the transfer of the English passengers and mails, the Deutschland proceeded to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—The steamship Palmyra, Capt. Watson, of the Cunard line, which left New-York on the 26th ult., arrived at this port at a late hour last evening.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—The steamship Manhattan, which left New-York on the 27th ult., arrived at this port to-day.

J. SANGER & CO., NO. 355 BOWERY,
Recommend their new MUSIC STORE to the public, and offer their large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (own importation) at the very lowest prices. Sheet music of the latest American and European publications. Musical instruments carefully repaired.

INCOME RETURNS FOR 1867.

S. LASAR, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States and Territories, No. 20 Cedar-st., attends to making up Income Returns, and advises in all matters relating to Internal Revenue. Will call upon clients at their offices or residences.

RAYMOND'S
STOCK OF
SPRING
CLOTHING
IS COMPLETE.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
REMARKABLE FOR VARIETY
AND
Unrivaled Cheapness,
$8 TO $24.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

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FROM OLD & NEW MINES
IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS
JOHN 22 STREET UP STAIRS
EXTENSIVE SELECTION
STARR & MARCUS

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR....LONDON.
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EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE....PARIS.
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

REMOVAL.
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
TO NO. 456 BROOME-ST.

ROOT'S
WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL
SAFETY BOILER.
Has no large sheet iron shell to explode, is composed entirely of wrought iron tubes tested to 300 pounds, water and steam inside of them, offers
POSITIVE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.
Great economy of fuel over other boilers replaced by it, durability, compactness, simplicity, great facility for examination, cleaning and renewal, freedom from scale and corrosion, has no joints in the fire, lightness, hence low freights, largest boilers, equal in strength to smallest as parts are uniform in size and strength and very light, hence largest boilers can be erected in most inaccessible locations and transported on mules for mountain and
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No special skill required in erection or operation, lower cost for setting and reasonable price. Pamphlets, price lists, &c., mailed. Also,
ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINES.
Hoisting machinery, steam pumps, &c.
JOHN B. ROOT,
Root Steam Engine Works,
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LOCKE'S PATENT
SELF LIGHTING
GAS BURNER
NO ELECTRICITY,
NO FRICTION,
NO CHEMICALS.
TURN THE KEY AND THE GAS IS LIGHTED.
Applied to any gas fixture without alteration.
Samples sent free on receipt of $1.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Liberal discount to the trade.
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RICHARD S. LOCKE,
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FOR
TENEMENT HOUSES,
Made to conform to the requirements of the new law by
GEORGE R. JACKSON, BURNET & CO.,
Office No. 201 Centre-st., Cor. Howard.
Excelsior Iron Works, Foot of 14th-st., East River.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER.
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 267, March 9, 1868.
19, 56, 9, 44, 62, 11, 57, 13, 3, 20, 49, 40.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 268, March 9, 1868.
48, 19, 36, 76, 61, 3, 60, 74, 69, 44, 58, 62, 34.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 215, March 9, 1868.
73, 5, 27, 47, 72, 49, 69, 68, 8, 58, 18, 54, 66.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 216, March 9, 1868.
53, 37, 75, 6, 29, 7, 33, 17, 34, 26, 4, 10.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 167 Broadway and No. 189 Fulton-st.